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STUART
NURSERIES
Hardy Trees
Shrubs, Roses
And Plants



C.W. STUART & CO
Newark, New York State









Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs

IN the average climate and in normal seasons there may be a constant procession of beautiful flowers passing in review, one following another, during the entire season, if shrubs are carefully selected, using the accompanying table as a guide, and with that end in view. Not only in the blossoms is there beauty, but also in the foliage, ranging through all the shades of green from the very lightest to the dark blue green of the Tamarix, the yellows, reds and purples, the bronzes and coppers, changing to the most gorgeous and glorious shades as they take on their autumnal dress. It is then the lowly Sumac takes on the colors of the most exquisite sunset: the Barberry Thunbergi becomes a thing of transcendent beauty such as no artist could translate to canvas. Some take on sombre shades: some fade to delicate tints: some cling to their leafy draperies well into the winter—but all are beautiful.

All through the summer, to relieve the monotony of too much green and gold, the Great Artist gives us also the strikingly handsome variegated leaved shrubs such as the *Cornus Elegantissima* and variegated *Weigela*. Then, as though Mother Nature had an after-thought, she gives us, when the leaves are gone, the beautiful skeleton outlines of the shrubs to admire—some sturdy, straight and unyielding; some fantastic in their disarray; some gracefully slender and supple. Here and there she has placed splashes of color against the snow—berries of scarlet and purple and black and white to make the winter aspect more cheerful; and then to make it more colorful has painted the branches and twigs of some of the shrubs in attractive tones. Some are a vivid green while others turn to a blood red as the leaves fall, as though loathe to retire from the picture; and too there are grays, and yellows, shades of green and purple and blue. Indeed there are twelve months of beauty in every year if shrubs are selected with care; and when they are carefully selected, every window in the house will be the frame of a beautiful work of art—God's Superlative Art.

In landscaping, place your trees or shrubs so that from whatever window in your home you look out, the eye will be cheered by something beautiful, summer or winter. For winter aspect there should be bright barks and berries—the red heps of the *Rugosa* roses for instance or the red husks of the fruit of the little Chinese Lantern Plant.

Shrubs are useful in beds, borders, corners, as screens, as hedges, in fact, in many ways; and because of their beauty and usefulness we urge you to take an interest in them—learn to love them, for your own satisfaction and for the benefit of your community.



Double Flowering Almond

ALMOND DOUBLE FLOWERING—A beautiful, erect growing shrub, really a small tree, reaching a height of four or five feet. It is very attractive in May, with its dainty double blossoms which cover the branches in a cloud of bloom. Excellent for planting in clumps of shrubbery and is especially effective in plantings of Evergreens, or taller shrubs not yet in bloom. We have the pink flowering, the white flowering and the red flowering.

ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON—One of the most valuable shrubs for several reasons. It is erect and stately in form, making it very appropriate for formal planting, that is, where shrubs of symmetrical and erect form are desired; and its blossoms come late in August and September when other blossoms are scarce. It will bloom profusely in hot dry weather but will do better if thoroughly watered as it blooms, and the blossoms will last longer. The blooms are double like rosettes; the foliage is dense and of a beautiful green, sometimes slightly variegated. May be had with blooms of white, pink, red, blue or purple. May be had in bush form, growing to a height of 6 feet or more, or in tree form which will grow to 8 or 10 feet. Very effective alone as a specimen shrub or as a background for other shrubs. Makes a very fine high hedge, doubly effective when Hollyhocks are grown in front of it as the Hollyhock is also an Althea of the herbaceous variety and has much the same sort of blossom coming earlier; planting both gives a long period of bloom—the Hollyhock giving a very artistic effect against the green background of the shrub.

ALTHEAS IN TREE-FORM—Grown on upright, single stems with branched heads; little trees in pink, white, red and purple.

AZALEA GHENT (A-zale'-yeh)—The poetic beauty of the Azaleas makes them a favorite plant. They like the shade and do well under trees and on the shady side of the house, but they do not like lime in the soil. When soil is free from lime, they are hardy and thrifty. The Ghent is bushy and dense in growth and a very free bloomer, and is very excellent in groups or with other shrubs. Leaves are green, turning to brown and red in the autumn. It grows to a height of three to five feet. The colors of the flowers are white, pink or red and come in May and June. If huckleberries, laurel or arbutus grow in the locality, Azalea will grow. It needs wood-soil and leaf-mold. Will thrive in moist locations, along river banks, etc.

AZALEA MOLLIS—In habit, size and color, similar to the Ghent, but flowers are somewhat larger and the leaves and branches are hairy.

BARBERRY THUNBERGI—A very beautiful general purpose dwarf shrub. Useful for many reasons. It grows to 3 or 4 feet in height; is very hardy anywhere; will thrive in sun or shade. Is fine in groups or in the shrubbery and makes one of the best low hedges, either natural or formal as it will stand shearing. It is graceful in habit; has small yellow flowers in June, followed by bright scarlet berries in the fall which usually hang during the winter, giving a bit of color to the winter aspect. The foliage is a very attractive green during the summer and the autumn colors of the leaves are among the most superb of any of the shrubs. This shrub, because of its protective thorns, furnishes favorite nesting sites for birds during the summer and its fruit furnishes them with winter food.



Althea or Rose of Sharon

BIGNONIA—When planted main stem may be shortened and grown as a shrub, making a very showy plant for the shrubbery border, or as a specimen shrub by itself. See vines for description. Will grow to any height desired.

BUCKTHORN, RHAMNUS CATHARTICA—
See Hedging section for description.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia) also known as Summer Lilac. It dies back with the frost in the fall and the dead wood should be cut back nearly to the ground; but the roots are uninjured and it quickly grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet, or even more, in the spring. It blooms continually from July till frost, bearing long, slender, arching spikes of light blue lilac-like flowers, which are fragrant and attract swarms of butterflies. Blue flowers are rare, making this a valuable shrub planted singly or in borders or shrubbery bed. It is very thrifty and succeeds almost everywhere.

CALYCANTHUS (Kally-Kanth'-us)—Carolina Allspice, Strawberry Shrub, or Sweet Scented Shrub—Valuable in itself and for its memories. It was in every old-fashioned garden and to every country-bred man or woman, it brings up memories of mother or grandmother. The Calycanthus grows to a height of 5 or 6 feet; has straight, strong, reddish-brown branches, making it attractive in any planting, for winter as well as summer beauty. It has large glossy leaves from the base of which grow odd, double, chocolate brown blossoms, shaped much like the top of a small pine-apple. The sweet, spicy, strawberry like fragrance from blossom, wood and foliage has a strong appeal. The shrub is good in borders and among other shrubbery and standing alone will develop into a very handsome thing. It needs plenty of water and is useful in wet places or "bog-gardens". It blossoms in June and at intervals during the summer. For its unique beauty, its fragrance and its old associations, it should have consideration.

CLETHRA—See Pepper Bush, page 10.

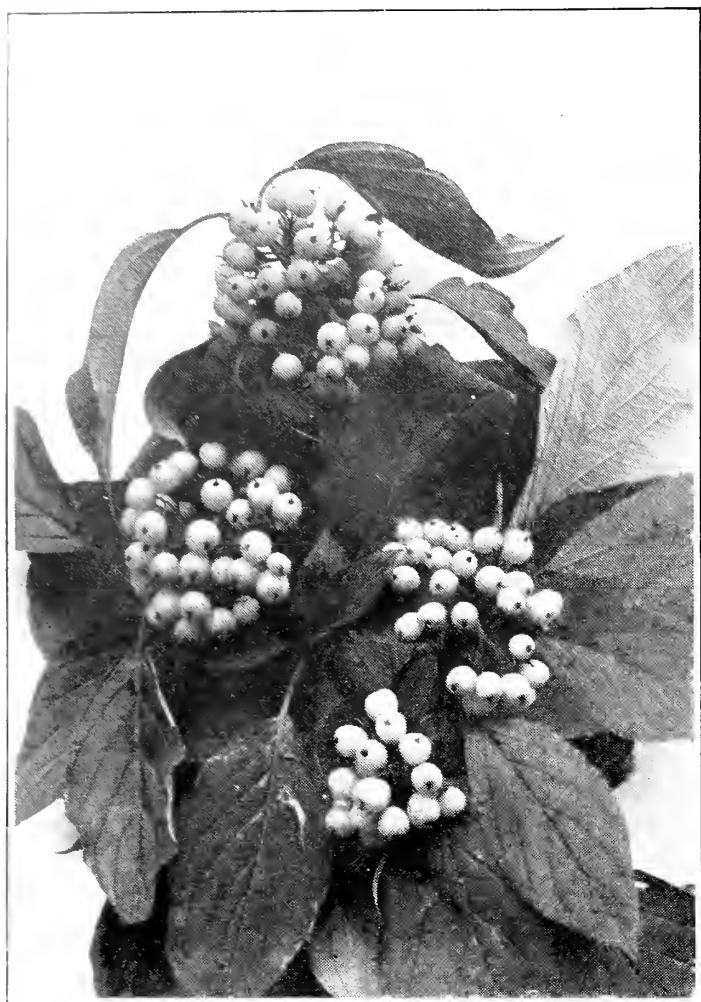
CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRENT—Is a natural shrub of great value, growing to a height not exceeding 4 feet. It should really be treated together with its cousin, the Snowberry (described in its alphabetical order). While not especially striking in itself, this hardy little shrub is one of our best plant friends because it is so adaptable and accommodating and has so many uses. Here are reasons why we should love and cherish it—for its fine foliage—slender, gracefully bending branches—dainty pink blossoms in June and July that peek out of the green like a baby's pink toes—blossoms followed by the fruit, small red berries like currants in thick clusters along the branches which hang all winter, adding to the color in the cold months—it will thrive in dry, barren soil and in smoky, dusty situations—it will grow under trees and in shade so dense that almost nothing else will grow—its branches take root when they touch the ground, making the shrub useful as a thick ground cover, or on banks to hold the soil—it thrives in rock gardens, or in thin rocky soil—is valuable therefore for seaside planting—it furnishes food and nesting sites for birds. It responds to good soil and good care like any plant, but in addition will grow and thrive where few other plants will, and is entitled to our best respect and consideration.



Buddleia or Butterfly Bush

CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA (l-e-gan-tiss'-i-mah)—or Variegated Leaf Dogwood. The Dogwoods are valuable for their colored barks, their foliage, blossoms and colored fruits. Their barks and berries make them useful for cheerful winter aspect; they thrive in moist locations, do well in smoky or dusty places, and they furnish nesting sites and food for birds. The tall flowering Dogwoods are described under Ornamental Trees. These here described are shrubs. The Cornus Elegantissima usually grows to 4 to 8 feet in height but sometimes taller. It has purplish-red branches and twigs and the leaves are a handsome green striped with pure white. The flowers, appearing in May and June, are greenish white, in flat topped clusters, followed by black berries which remain a long time. This Dogwood is fine for contrast with other shrubs and is strikingly beautiful when used alone as a specimen shrub. There should be at least one in every planting where large shrubs can be used.

CORNUS SANGUINEA or RED OSIER—Native Red-Twigged Dogwood. This is another shrubby Dogwood, growing usually 5 or 6 feet in height. It is a very pretty shrub, with blood red bark all winter, but greenish red during the summer. It is unexcelled for winter beauty, the blood-red bark showing distinctly against the snow. It has white blossoms in June. The fruits are black and they hang for months. Not only is this shrub valuable for winter color, but it is one of the best for moist situations, such as the bog-garden or along the banks of streams. It thrives with "wet feet".



Cornus Mascula
Berry-bearing shrubs are beautiful in the fall



Deutzia Lemoinei

CORNUS MASCULA or CORNELIAN CHERRY

—Another shrubby Dogwood. This one is a dense growing shrub, usually growing to 5 to 8 feet in height, but under favorable conditions will often reach a height of 12 to 15 feet, and be nearly as large in diameter as its height. Its blossoms come before the leaves in April, about a week before the Forsythia, and they are nearly as bright a yellow. In mid-summer, its carmine fruits are of the color and shape of sour cherries, and have pits like olives. The fruits may be used for jam and acid drinks. This is a very unique and striking shrub, hardy and easy to grow. The shrubby Dogwood may be allowed to grow tall, or if cut back will thicken up and make a good hedge or screen.

CORNUS PANICULATA, Paniced or Gray-

stemmed DOGWOOD—Grows 4 to 8 feet tall, in some locations as high as 15 feet. Has small white flowers in great clusters in June, followed by white berries on pink stems. The berries hang during the fall and into the winter. The branches are slender, the young twigs orange brown, the older ones gray. The leaves are narrow and green, turning to a reddish purple in Autumn. The plant is rather compact and does not spread so vigorously as other varieties, making it safe to plant as a filler with other shrubs. It is hardy anywhere, and unlike other Dogwoods, thrives well in dry upland situations. Makes a good hedge plant.

CRANBERRY, High Bush or Viburnum Opulus

—One of the taller shrubs, growing to 8 feet. It is upright and spreading in growth, with smooth light gray branches and broad rough leaves. It has flat heads of white flowers in May and June somewhat resembling the common Snowball which is the sterile form of the same. The clusters of scarlet fruit begin to form in July and are decorative, hanging till the following spring. The cranberries furnish food for birds and are edible, making a delicious jam, thus serving several purposes. A good shrub to plant and one of the showiest in late summer when the great clusters of berries ripen and turn a brilliant scarlet color. The berries hang on the bush nearly all winter and brighten the winter scene with splashes of gay color.

DEUTZIA—The Deutzias are all attractive and are useful in many places. They are in various sizes, from dwarf to tall, and the white blossoms are all very beautiful, but differ in size in the varieties. They need space, good drainage and plenty of sunlight to do their best. When thus placed, they yield good returns with a minimum of care and are among the most satisfactory shrubs, at home anywhere and equally successful everywhere. Few shrubs show such wide variation in habit of growth, ranging from the strong and upright growth of the Crenata group to the dwarf and compact habit of the Gracilis. The leaves are all rough rather than shiny, but all have attractive and abundant foliage.

DEUTZIA CRENATA (Doot'-zee-ah)—This is a beautiful white single flowered variety, growing 5 to 8 feet tall, a mass of bloom in early June, scented and very charming. The blossoms last a long time after cutting and are very satisfactory for cut-flowers because they last, are dainty, and have a very appealing odor.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS or SLENDER BRANCHED

DEUTZIA—One of the most exquisite small shrubs. Grows 2 to 3 feet tall. If not crowded and given full sunlight, it will have a mass of dainty, fragrant, snow white blossoms in May and June. The foliage is glossy and thick. The branches slender and graceful but growing so thickly the shrub is a compact mass, remaining beautiful after the blossoms are gone. It is one of the best shrubs for borders.

DEUTZIA LEMOINEI—This variety is also dwarf, attaining a height of 3 to 4 feet. It has spreading branches, bright green leaves 2 to 3 inches long, and handsome large white flowers in clusters in June.

DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—One of the

best known popular shrubs. It will grow usually 5 to 6 feet tall, but frequently to 8 feet. It has showy clusters of white flowers tinged with pink in May and June. It being a large shrub with rough bark, it should usually be in the background. The tips of branches winter-kill in exposed places, but merely need to be broken off. The shrub does its best with plenty of sunlight and room to develop naturally. It should not be trimmed as pruning spoils its form. Treated right, it is one of the best of shrubs.

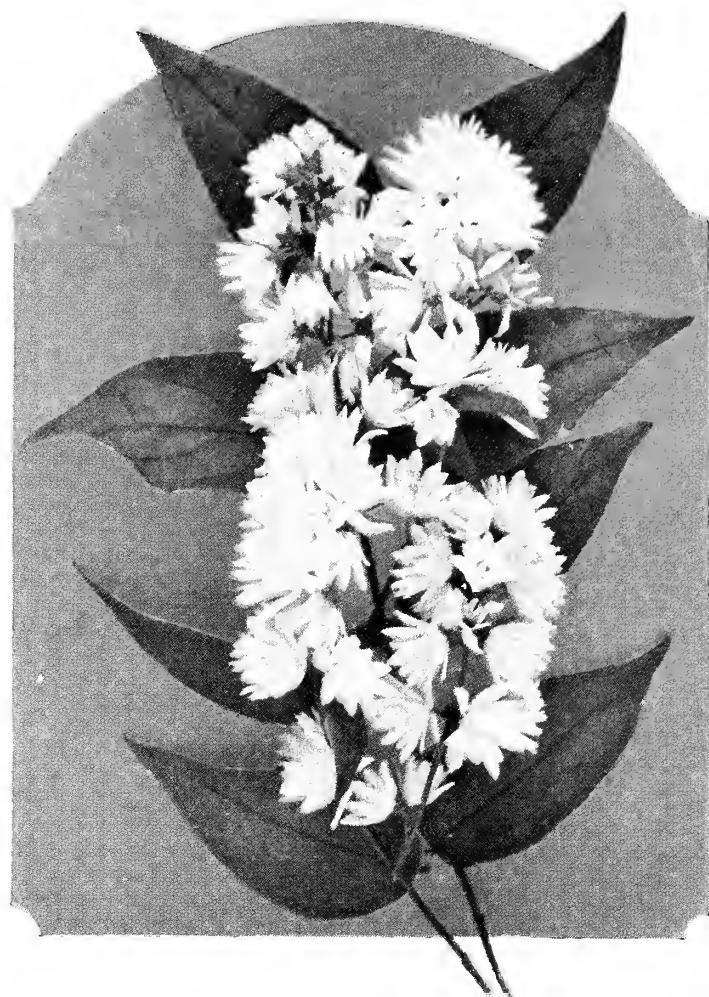
ELEAGNUS LONGIPES (Ee-lee-ag'-nus Lon'-ji-pees) Japanese Oleaster or Silver Thorn—

Attains a height of 5 to 8 feet. Is a valuable shrub for several reasons. First, because it has a mass of light yellow or creamy-white blossoms early in April and May before the leaves. Then it has beautiful scarlet fruits along its branches which ripen in July and if not picked hang through the fall and winter. The fruits are edible and make delicious sauces, and attract robins, catbirds and cedar waxwings. Its foliage is beautiful, lasting till late in the fall. The leaves are dark green on the front with silver variegations in their linings.

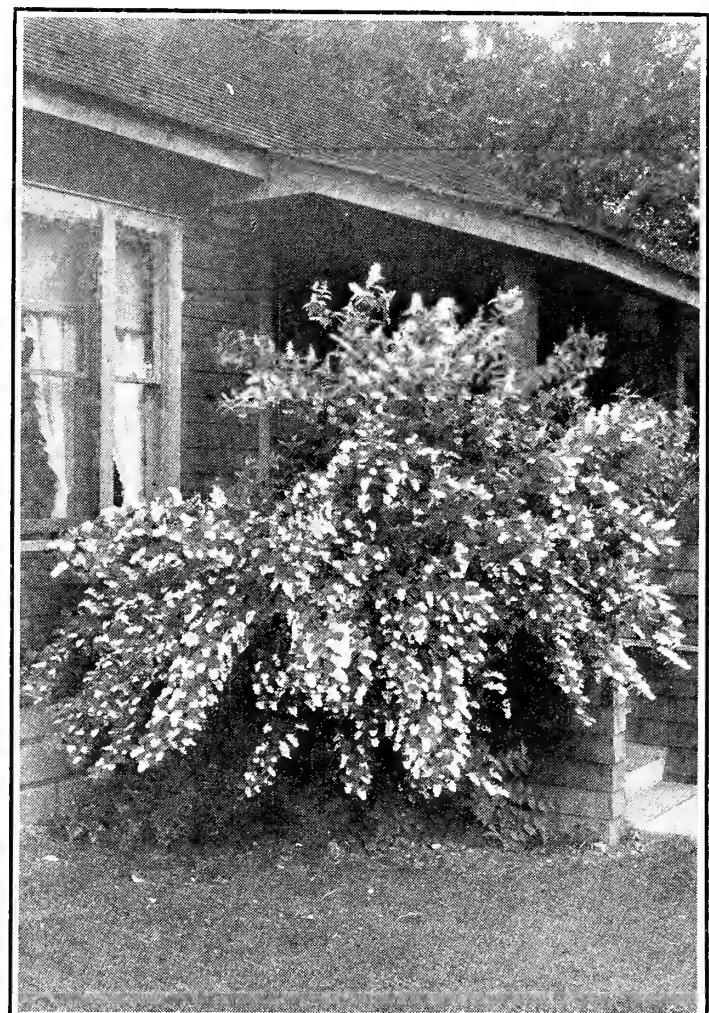
ELDER, COMMON, AMERICAN OR SWEET

ELDER, or the ELDERBERRY BUSH—One of the finest of our native shrubs, so common that it has been little appreciated; but is now in favor because of its beauty. Its large handsome flat clusters of white fragrant flowers in June and July create a most artistic effect. These are followed by the fruit, which is decorative as well as useful from a culinary standpoint as the berries are fine for pies and other things, and for beverage purposes. The shrub when mature will vary in height according to soil and other conditions, growing usually to a height of five or six feet, sometimes to 8 or 10 feet. It will thrive in moist locations.

ELDER GOLDEN or ELDER AUREA—Much like the common Elder in habit but usually grows taller attaining a height of 6 to 10 feet or more. In the early part of the season, the leaves are of a bright brilliant yellow, attractive color changing to greenish-yellow as the season advances. It is decorative in shrub plantings by furnishing contrast. The flowers come in June and July and resemble the flowers of the Common Elder. The berries are reddish purple in large clusters and may be used for the same purposes as the berries of the common variety. The Golden Elder will do well in the wet or bog-garden and also in the shady places where few shrubs thrive.



Bloom and leaf of Deutzia Pride of Rochester



Deutzia Pride of Rochester
Showing growth and blooming habit



Forsythia

Blooms very early and before the leaves are out

FORSYTHIA (For-syth'-ee-ah)—The Forsythias are very popular because they bloom so early. These fine old favorites growing to a height varying from 5 feet up to 8 feet and sometimes more in the best locations, are a joy in the spring, with their cheerful yellow blossoms in great quantities in April before the leaves form. They are beautiful in winter as well as summer because of their graceful form and bright green bark. Forsythias do well in smoky or dusty situations.

FORSYTHIA FORTUNEI or FORTUNE'S GOLDEN BELL—Is a spreading bush with dark shining leaves which have a purplish tint in the fall. It is the variety most often seen. Is of dense growth, making a fine screen. It needs plenty of room in order to develop properly. The branches are green.

FORSYTHIA INTERMEDIA—Resembles the other Forsythias in growth, blooms and time of blooming; is upright and a very profuse bloomer. Like *Viridissima*, is good for massing. It has slender branches and dark green lustrous leaves.

FORSYTHIA VIRIDISSIMA or Upright Golden Bell—In ultimate height, blossoms and time of blossoming, resembles the *Fortunei*, but the branches are more compact and upright and the bark is a darker green. The leaves are also darker. It is a desirable variety for massing, when several are to be set together, because of its upright form.

HONEYSUCKLE, FRAGRANT BUSH—*Lonicera Fragrantissima*. Grows to 6 feet in height. Has slender, graceful, incurving branches, making a broad,

symmetrical shrub. Leaves are a firm dark green, and are semi-evergreen, hanging till Christmas. The flowers are fragrant, small and not showy. They are pink and come in late April and May, before the leaves, followed by small berries. The shrub is useful in many places, as a filler, in border and among other shrubs. Will thrive in dry, upland location.

HONEYSUCKLE MORROW'S, *Lonicera Morrowi* or Japanese Bush Honeysuckle—Grows 4 to 6 feet or more. It has pure white flowers which change to yellow tones, in May and June, followed by a multitude of bright red berries which remain on the bush from August till winter, and attract birds. It is a broad, spreading shrub, a good filler in border or shrubbery bed, in the background. A hardy shrub in dry upland situations, and in unprotected places. The leaf is dark green, leathery and wrinkled above, and hairy beneath.

HONEYSUCKLE TARTARIAN — An upright shrub which attains a height of 6 to 10 feet and sometimes more. Is a large shrub (for the climbing Honeysuckle see under Vines) with a profusion of small fragrant blossoms in May and June but its chief charm is its wealth of orange or red berries which cover the bush in summer and autumn and usually into winter. We offer the varieties that have red flowers, or white flowers, or pink flowers; all having showy berries. This is a very spreading shrub and should only be planted where there is plenty of room. It furnishes food for birds in fall and early winter and so attracts those friendly visitors. The great beauty of the berry-bearing plants should not be overlooked.



Bush Honeysuckle

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (*Hy-dran'-jee-ah Arbor-s'-cens*)—**Hills of Snow, Summer Snowball.** A very beautiful and showy shrub. Grows to a height of from 3 to 6 feet according as it is trimmed in the spring. It has large white blossoms, resembling Common Snowball but larger. They come in June and last into August. Very decorative in the border, in base plantings, as a single specimen or in groups, fine for cut flowers. Also makes a fine border or floral hedge; and when planted alternately with the *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*, forms a most conspicuous hedge with continuous bloom from June till frost. A hedge of this sort with the blue *Delphinium* or *Red Phlox*, or both, set in front of it for variety is one of the most gorgeous things imaginable and will furnish a whole season's bloom from early summer till frost. It is one of our most decorative shrubs. Should be well pruned in March before the shoots start to grow. Should be grown in rich soil and well irrigated. Does well in shade.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA
(*Pan-ik-ku-lah'-tah Gran-di-flo'-rah*)—The *Panicled Hardy Hydrangea*, or *Large Flowered Hydrangea*. Should be cut back severely in March to short stumps. Will then grow to a height of 3 to 6 feet, with a blossom on the end of each new shoot. If not trimmed, there will be more but much smaller blossoms. It has immense cone-shaped blossoms on pendulous branches. They are white, turning to shades of pink. The shrub blossoms in August and the blossoms will last on the bushes till frost. When cut in their maturity and placed in dry vases, they will retain their beauty into the winter. This shrub is the most showy of them all during the fall and therefore very valuable. It is fine for decorative purposes either on the bush or cut; is hardy in smoky or dusty locations, or in the shady corner. Is fine as a single specimen plant, in borders, shrubbery or in groups along the drives and walks, and makes a most magnificent floral hedge, especially when alternated with the *Arborescens* and bordered with perennial plants, like *Red Phlox* or *Delphinium* to give contrast. See page 8 for illustration.

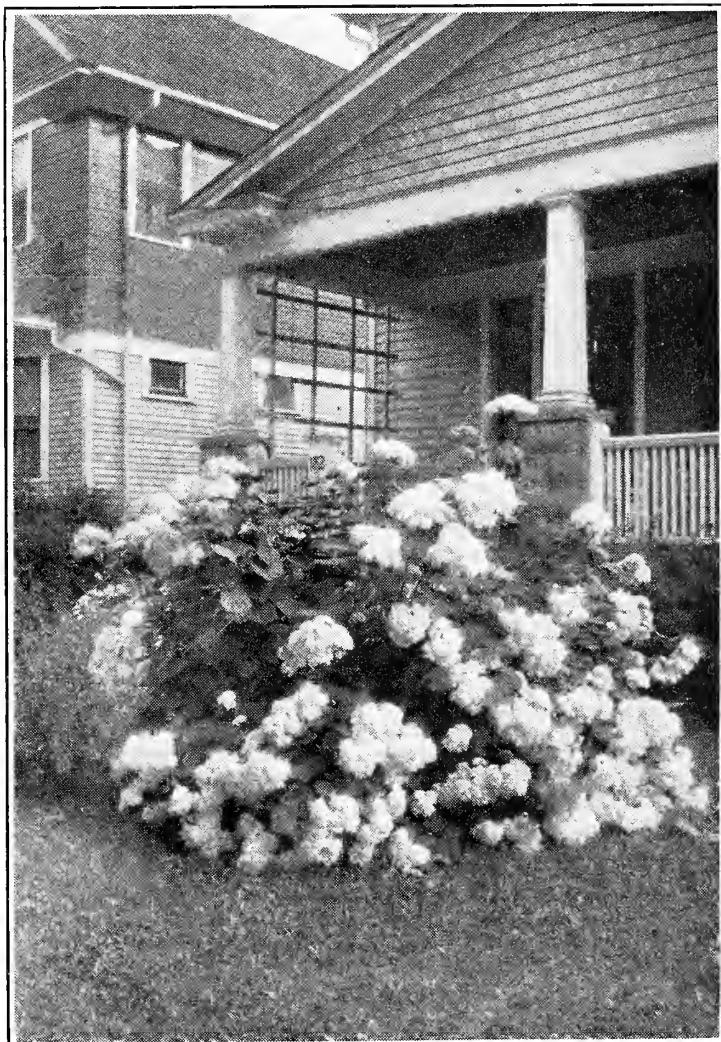
**HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA
TREE FORM**—Grown in tree form, it reaches a height of from 5 to 7 feet and sometimes much more. The blossoms are the same as on the bush form. The tree form looks well planted singly or in pairs on either side of a formal entrance, and is very decorative in the formal garden, or in the cemetery.

HYDRANGEA OTAKSA (*O-tack'-sah*) (see *Hydrangea Hortensis* below).

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS—The French *Hydrangeas* including *Otaksa*, are very decorative and beautiful but not entirely hardy. They are grown extensively as pot plants for Easter decoration by florists but may be grown out-of-doors like the hardy *Hydrangeas* in sheltered locations, around the latitude of Philadelphia—as an example. They are frequently seen growing out-of-doors also along the New Jersey sea coast and on Long Island. They bloom out-of-doors in July and August and make a gorgeous spectacle. The plant produces its flowers from well matured buds of last year's growth, which may become damaged by excessive frost, and for winter protection, build a frame around the plant and fill with dry leaves or straw, or plant in a tub. In the fall place the tub in a light, cool cellar or similar place, where the plants may be kept as cool as

possible without freezing. During the winter, keep them comparatively dry, supplying only enough water to prevent the roots from drying up. After danger from frost is past in the Spring, take the tubs out-of-doors using the plants for porch decoration or about the garden or yard. They may be kept in tubs or set in warm ground for the summer. In some soils, the blossoms naturally are blue, in others pink. In some gardens, they will be blue one year and pink the next. Blue flowers may be artificially produced by mixing into each bushel of soil about the plant, about one pound of alum broken up into pieces about the size of a hickory nut, or iron borings or filings. The *Otaksa* (*o-tack'-sah*) is the variety used most extensively along the seaboard. It produces immense heads usually of pink but sometimes blue flowers.

JAPAN QUINCE, FLOWERING QUINCE or JAPONICA, as it was called when first introduced. In May, just before Apple blossom time, this shrub is startlingly brilliant with its dazzling scarlet flowers. In every garden, scarlet should be the high light. In every month, there should be some flowers of scarlet color here and there as dominant features to accentuate and emphasize. In May, there is no other shrub so brilliantly scarlet, and it is valuable on that account. Later, there are fleshy fruits which are fragrant and are quince-shaped. The fruits are edible. The foliage is deep green and glossy. The stout branches are armed with thorns. It grows naturally to a height of 3 to 6 feet but may be sheared to any height below 6 feet. Is decorative in the shrubbery and border and makes a beautiful flowering and defensive hedge.



Hydrangea Arborescens



Kerria Japonica

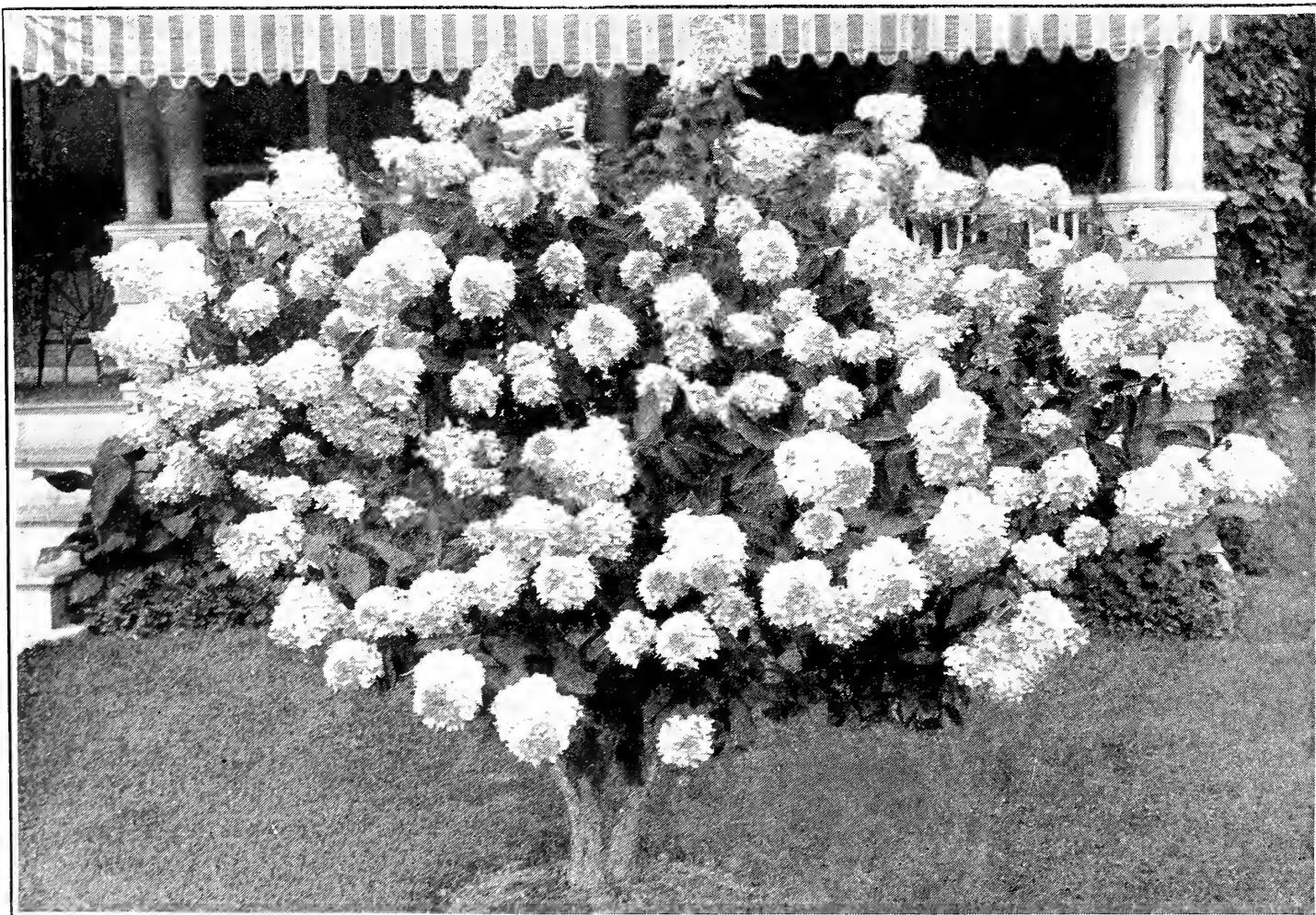
KERRIA JAPONICA or GLOBE FLOWER

(Kerry-ah)—This old favorite grows to a height of 4 to 6 feet. Its foliage is deep green and very dense. The twigs and branches are a vivid green, making the shrub very beautiful all summer and particularly decorative in winter when the leaves are off. It is very graceful. In June, the branches are thickly covered with rose-like yellow flowers an inch or more across and the shrub continues to blossom through July and into August or longer. This is an all-around desirable shrub, attractive winter and summer and has an added value because it will grow and thrive in the shady corner.

KERRIA, White—*Rhodotypos Kerrioides*. Grows to 4 to 6 feet in height. Of a different family from Kerria Japonica, but resembling it somewhat in foliage. It has single white flowers about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, in May and June, produced at the end of the twigs, and followed by conspicuous, shining black fruits in Autumn and all winter, hanging in clusters. It is a useful, very hardy, ornamental shrub, good for massing or with other shrubs.

Hydrangea P. G. is one of the finest shrubs for late summer blooming.

See illustration below and description on page 7.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

LILACS—No flowering shrubs are more successfully, more easily grown or more generally satisfactory than the lilacs. They are perfectly hardy; they grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet or more and they bloom profusely, are deliciously fragrant, and are in white, blue, purple and reddish shades. The old favorites are still beautiful, and there are newer and very attractive kinds. Lilacs will grow and thrive almost anywhere, even in the smoky, dusty sections of the cities, which gives them an added value. They bloom in May and June. The fragrance of the lilacs is closely associated with our annual Memorial Day when these charming flowers are used profusely. Lilacs may be used as single shrubs, in masses, or as background for smaller shrubs; and they make an excellent screen for objectional views. Where a high hedge is desired, they are also useful. We offer the following good varieties in bush form.

CHARLES TENTH—Single, reddish-purple blooms in large, loose trusses. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth.

MADAME LEMOINE—Double, pure white blooms. A superb variety, very showy.

LUDWIG SPAETH—Single, dark purplish-red; large individual flowers in long panicles.

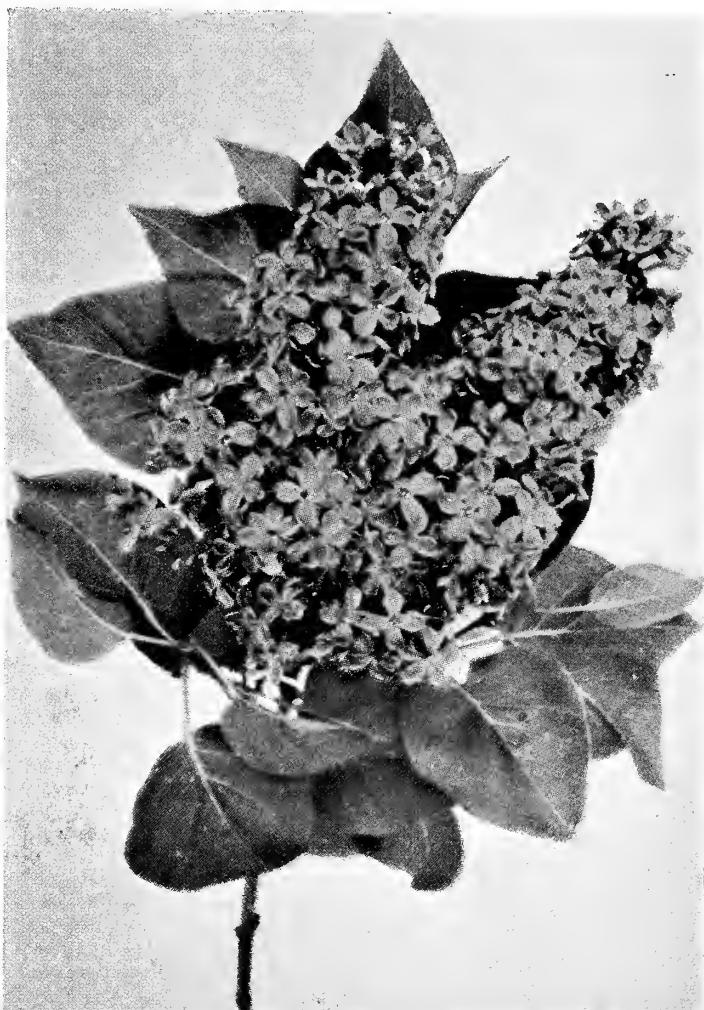
MARIE LEGRAYE—Single, pure white; large clusters; very fine.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—Double; handsome flowers of pale lilac, borne in splendid trusses; low, compact growing.

PERSIAN—Single, pale lilac blooms in loose, graceful panicles.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Double; beautiful pale blue; very large individual blooms in unusually large panicles; distinct and desirable.

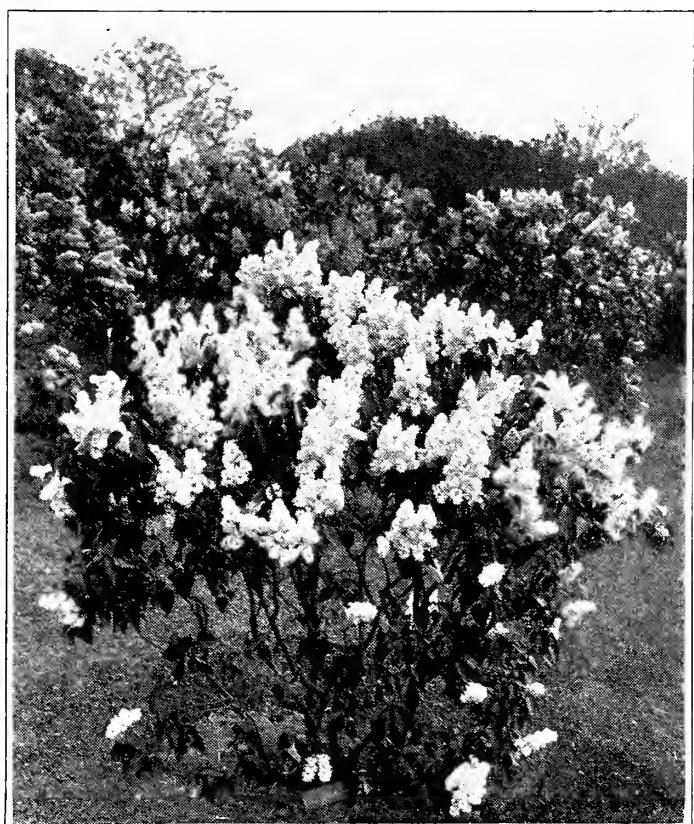
VILLOSA—Light purple in bud, changing to white when open; single, fragrant, in large panicles; especially valuable as it blooms two weeks after other lilacs are gone.



Single Purple Lilac

PINK—Single. **PURPLE**—Single. **RED**—Single. **WHITE**—Single.

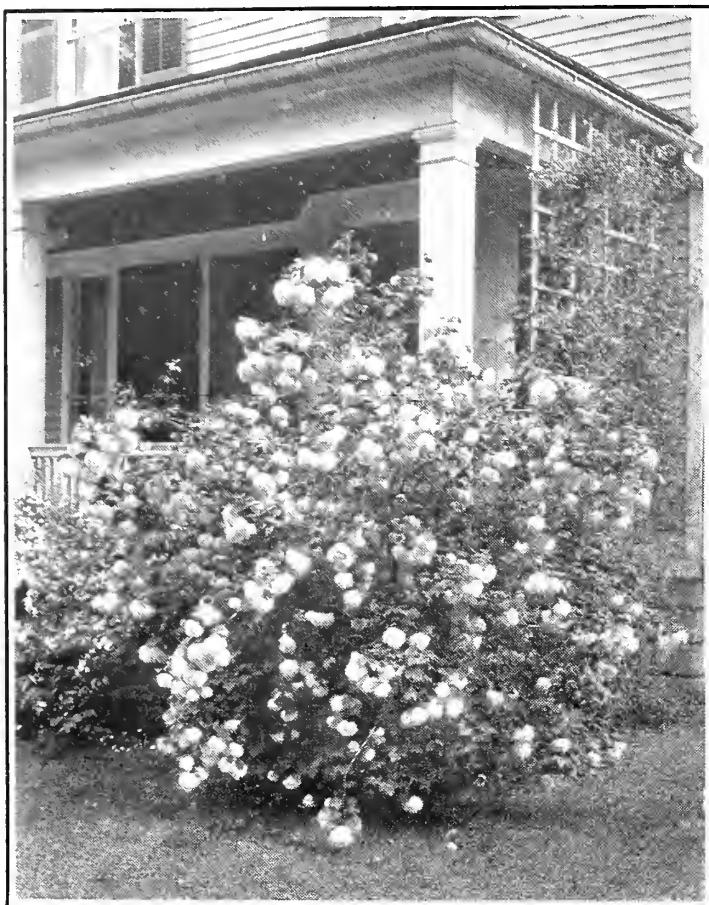
TREE FORM—Flowers are the same as in the shrub forms, in purple flowers, in pink flowers, in red flowers and in white flowers. These grow taller than the bush form, some attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet or more.



Double Lilac



Single Lilac



Common Snowball
Viburnum Opulus Sterile

PEPPER BUSH, Sweet Pepper Bush, Clethra

Alnifolia—Like other shrubs has different names in different localities; but by any name is a valuable and useful little shrub. Any plant will succeed when given the right soil, sunlight, plenty of water and good care, but what the people need are plants that do well in difficult locations, and we are endeavoring to paint them in this catalog. This little shrub is an old favorite and yet is not as much used as it should be. It has many good points. It is a native shrub, hardy anywhere, a consistent bloomer, and is especially good for massing in shady or wet locations, succeeding where many other shrubs will not. It grows to a height of 3 to 6 feet; usually about 4 feet. It has dark green shiny leaves, which turn to yellow tones in the Fall. It is a handsome compact little shrub. It usually begins to bloom in July and continues into September—at its best in August or September, according to climate, when it is covered with long, showy wands of fragrant creamy-white flowers when other white blossoms are getting scarce. It is a valuable border plant.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE—Grows to

a height of 6 to 8 feet, blossoms in June with lilac-purple flowers. There are many hybrids from this plant, the flowers being in various colors and shades of white, red, purple, pink and lavender. They require a sandy loam, free from lime, mixed with peat or leaf mold, and sheltered from dry winds and burning sun. They should be protected with a mulch of leaves, hay, or other litter in the winter and which should be cleared away in the spring. A native American plant with broad, shiny leaves that are evergreen, that is, last all the year and during winter. Valuable alike for its lasting leaves and for its gorgeous blooms.

SNOWBALL COMMON—VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILE—GUELDER ROSE (Vi-bur'-num)

—This old favorite attains a height of 6 to 8 ft. The large rounded balls of snow-white flowers in May and June on drooping branchlets make this a very showy and attractive shrub. It looks well in single specimens and is fine as a background for smaller shrubs. It is a vigorous grower. The flowers are sterile, not forming fruits.

SNOWBALL, COMMON. In tree form—Grows to about the height of the regular Snow Ball, or higher; but in standard tree form, instead of bush form. May be used as specimen small tree, or as a background for shrubbery. Blooms in May. See common Snow Ball for further description.

SNOWBALL DENTATUM, or Arrowwood—

Grows 6 to 8 feet in height and sometimes to even 15 feet. Is vigorous, upright, with large, light green, rough leaves. It has cream-white flowers in May and June, borne in large flat sprays, followed in winter with a mass of blue-black berries. Is good in masses, or at the back of lower shrubs. Is very hardy, but prefers a sunny situation.

SNOWBALL—Viburnum Opulus or High Bush Cranberry. See page 4.

JAPAN SNOWBALL, Viburnum Tomentosum

Plicatum—A strong growing handsome shrub with spreading branches and beautiful foliage, the leaves large, dark green and fluted. It attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. It has large, round, white, snowball blossoms in June in abundance, followed by red fruit. It is more delicate and graceful in form than the other viburnums, has finer foliage. The fall coloring of this snowball is very beautiful. It does its best in plenty of sunlight and sheltered somewhat from cold winds.



Japanese Snowball

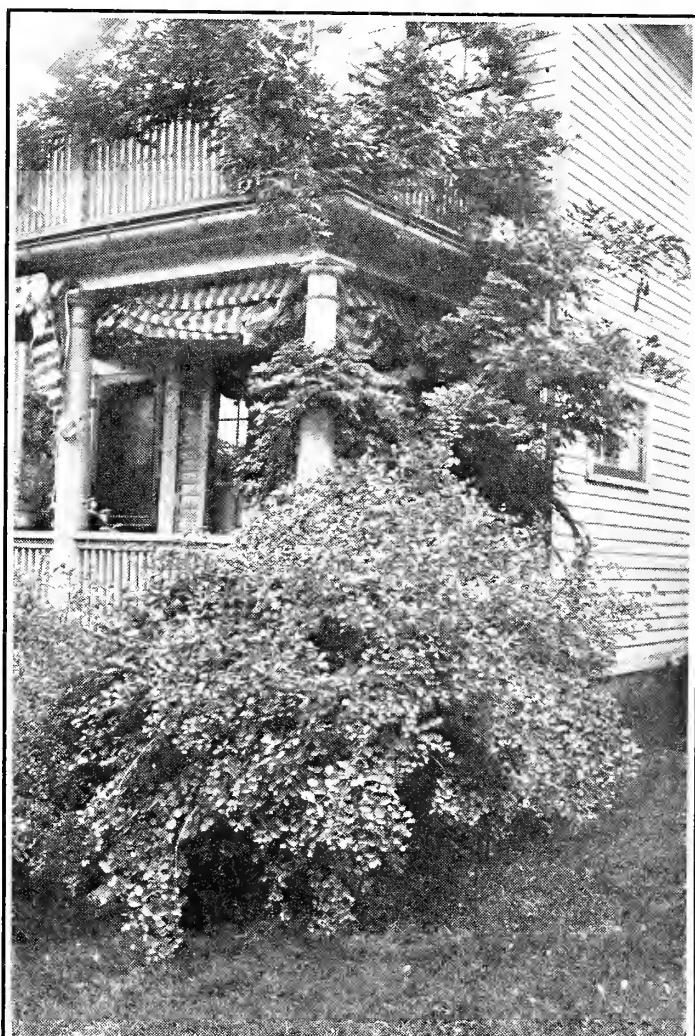
SNOWBERRY—This shrub, like its relative the Coralberry, is not especially striking in itself, but it has many valuable points which make it one of the most useful shrubs. It usually grows to a height of about 4 feet, sometimes more or less. It has dainty, small, pink flowers in June or July, which in August form into pure white waxy berries, about the size of small cherries. These hang till December, sometimes nearly all winter. The leaves are thin, delicate dark green. It is an excellent shrub for grouping or massing; will grow under trees in dense shade; and will succeed in poor soil where practically nothing else will grow. It does well in sandy soil; in smoky, dusty city situations; furnishes food and nesting sites for birds because of its very dense branches and foliage. It is altogether a sturdy, hardy, cheerful, useful little shrub that has been a favorite in old gardens and difficult places for many years and is therefore worthy of our best consideration. It does its duty in the obscure places. Given good soil, good care and plenty of room, it really develops into a most attractive shrub, both for summer and winter beauty. The Snowberry and the Coralberry, planted together in mass, make a fine combination. They are both dainty, graceful little ladies. These and other berry-bearing plants that have flowers in the spring and then attractive colored fruits in the fall, are too generous of their gifts to permit their neglect. Plant them.

SUMACH, CUT-LEAVED—Similar to the common Sumach except for the deeply cut fern-like leaves, which are long, narrow, green. The Sumach is a coarse, straggling, large shrub, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet. It is valued for its oddity and its contrast with more symmetrical shrubs, as it breaks the monotony of too much regularity. May be massed on a hillside on large properties with fine effect. May be placed in the rear of other shrubs or planted singly as a specimen shrub. In the fall, the foliage turns to a very brilliant red—lighting up the landscape, especially effective if it has a background of green. It has several other good points worth considering. It is extremely hardy, a rapid grower, and will succeed in almost any soil. It is especially good for dry, barren spots where little else will grow. Its large decorative greenish-yellow blooms in June are followed by reddish-brown fruits which are attractive in the autumn and throughout the winter and furnish food for birds as well. A very desirable shrub, but it needs room. Should not be planted in too small a place. It is too tall and rangy.

TAMARIX or TAMARISK—A shrub that has many good points—a strangely beautiful thing—tall, erect, slender foliage, blue-green and thread-like—almost as light and feathery as the tops of asparagus plants; in form and appearance it resembles the tall narrow Junipers, and is an excellent substitute for them because it looks better and is easily grown. It grows to a height of 8 or 10 feet. It will thrive in nearly all soils and is hardy when established, but while young it is better to protect it from too severe weather. A rapid grower and does well in sandy barren soil, making it very useful for such situations, and it is especially good for seashore planting. Blossoms in April and May, flowering profusely in delicate, feathery sprays of light pink and white blossoms—good for cutting.



*Snowberry
Showing the rich green leaves and milk-white berries*



*A corner made attractive with a Snowberry bush
and a Wisteria vine*

Spireas

SPIREA (*Spy-ree'-ah*)—This family of shrubs furnish a variety of form, size, color of foliage and of blossom, and of times of blossoming, blooming with a riotous luxuriance that makes them very striking and beautiful. There is no monotony in a Spirea collection. All the varieties are extremely hardy and easy to grow in almost any soil or situation, even doing well in the smoke and dust of the crowded city. They differ so widely that a person unacquainted with them would not realize they belonged to the same family. Some grow in small compact form, others have long arching branches and open heads; others are tall and erect and more sturdy in appearance. They succeed best in moist fertile soil with sunny exposure and plenty of elbow room but they will bloom creditably almost anywhere. There is no place about the grounds where they are not suitable. They may be used singly as specimen shrubs, in groups with other shrubs, in borders, or the taller ones may be used as screens. They also make extremely beautiful hedges. They are in such variety that an entire place might be well planted with Spireas alone. We suggest a planting of shrubbery beds and borders consisting only of Spireas, as a unique and very attractive decoration for any yard. We grow desirable varieties and have placed them below in the order of their blooming as a help to the selection of a satisfactory Spirea planting. A planting of one or more of each variety will, if properly cared for, give perpetual bloom from late April or early May till late Autumn, with a fine variety of form, foliage and color of bloom. Where

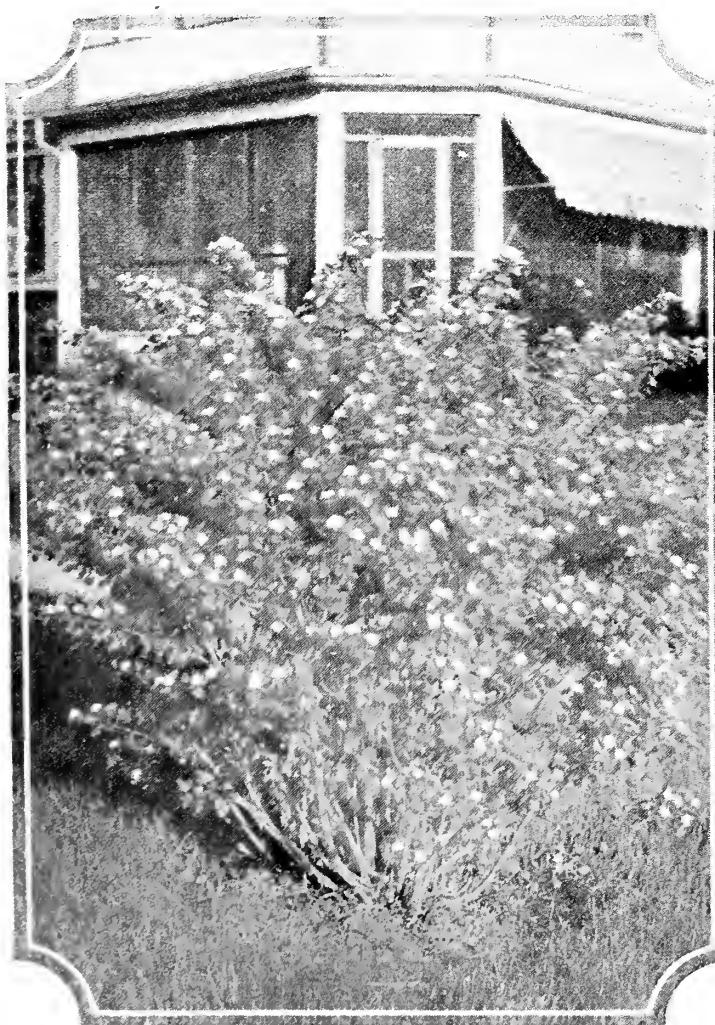
there is room for a large shrubbery bed, we suggest the planting of one or two of each of the taller ones in the center, bordered by the Anthony Waterer, Bumalda, Callosa Alba, and Astilbe (Herbaceous form described as Spirea Astilbe in Hardy Perennials) or they may be planted in borders along the sides and across the rear of the place, or placed in the corners of the yard, or used as base plantings for the house, using the larger ones at the corners, and the dwarfs and the Astilbe along the walls, under the windows, and to border the paths.

SPIREA THUNBERGI or **Snow Garland**—Grows to a height of three to four feet. Blooms in late April and May with abundant white flowers that almost cover the branches. It is a small, rounded shrub. The leaves are narrow and long, on slender twigs, forming a dense, feathery bush which is ornamental all summer. In autumn foliage takes on bright red and orange tones; hangs late. The ends of the twigs may freeze back a few inches. If they do, just break them off. It does no harm. Hardy; does well in smoke and dust; succeeds best in moist soil; but will grow anywhere. Plant it in the front of the shrubbery, or in a border, or as a base plant close to the house. This variety needs all the sunlight possible and room to spread out.

SPIREA ARGUTA—Also called **Snow Garland**. Semi-dwarf, growing three to five feet tall and sometimes more. Blooms in May and June. The white flowers are in dense clusters along the slender, drooping, graceful branches. Foliage narrow and bright green, changing to yellow and orange tints in Autumn. A very graceful shrub in the front of the shrubbery, in borders or for base planting. We suggest planting it with other shrubs of same size, but blooming later. It prefers moist soil but succeeds well in any; may be grown in smoke and dust of the city. Makes a good, low hedge if a perennial of color and all-season bloom like Phlox or Monarda is planted in front of it.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA—The **True Bridal Wreath**—Grows five to seven feet or taller. Blooms in May, blossoms sometimes lasting into June and very snowy white in color. As the leaves are unfolding, the small, double, snow-white flowers seem to wrap themselves around the slender branches in a mass of bloom. Is a graceful, plume-like shrub, its branches sweeping outward in graceful, gentle curves. It is a fine shrub for the shrubbery bed or border or as a specimen plant. Does best in moist, fertile soil, but succeeds well anywhere, even in city smoke and gas, and is the best of the Spireas for shady situations.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI (*Van Hoot -eye*) **Sometimes called Bridal Wreath**—Grows to a height of four to six feet, higher if planted alone, and when planted with plenty of room, as it should be, will develop into a broad, gracefully drooping shrub eight feet or more in diameter. Blossoms in May and June, when it is covered with a perfect cascade of dainty, white flowers crowded thickly along the slender branches, bending them to the ground in perfect curves. A Van Houttei, well developed, looks like a huge bank of snow when in bloom. The foliage is dainty, of good color, holding its color well all the season, and changing to purplish-green as autumn approaches. The Van Houttei is at its best standing alone and unhampered, as a specimen plant. Is fine as a hedge, set four feet apart. Is good in beds of shrubbery when given a large space, eight or ten feet in diameter, to develop in. May be used in many places, but is too large to be used successfully for base planting.



Spirea Golden

SPIREA AUREA or Golden Spirea—Grows to average height of five feet. Blooms in June, later than the Van Houttei, but has white blossoms similar to the Van Houttei, borne in the same way along the branches. As the blossoms fade, they form into large, brilliant, red seed pods giving the effect of a second blooming in red, and lasting all through July. During this period the shrub is strikingly showy. The shrub is well formed, but the branches are stiffer and not so graceful as the Van Houttei. The leaves are a bright yellow during spring and summer, slowly changing to golden bronze in autumn. It should be planted among the shrubs for contrastive effect; is one of the best as a specimen plant; may be used as a hedge; thrives well in dust and smoke; needs plenty of irrigation and does best in full sunlight, but succeeds well almost anywhere if not crowded.

SPIREA ASTILBE or Goat's Beard—Is a herbaceous perennial and is described in the perennial section of this catalog.

SPIREA BILLARDI—Grows to a height of five or six feet. Blossoms in July and August with a second blossoming period, less profuse, towards fall. The flowers are in dense spikes of exquisite pink, held upright, resembling the blossoms of Pride of Rochester Deutzia in form. It is one of the most beautiful Spireas and one of the best of all the shrubs; highly decorative, wherever it is planted. It is a mass of pink when in bloom and the flowers are fine for cutting. The branches are a reddish-brown, the leaves a dull green. It is a magnificent specimen shrub, is well adapted for shrubbery beds and borders because of its narrow, upright, dense growth. Is very ornamental in masses on hillsides and slopes, does well in dry places, unlike other Spireas. Very desirable because of its form, color of flower and time of blooming, in addition to its other good features.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER (A variety of Bumalda)—Grows to a height of 18 inches to two feet. Has crimson flowers in July, in showy flat clusters, borne on small erect stems. If the blossoms are cut as they fade, Anthony Waterer will continue to blossom until frost. The shrub is small, compact, the foliage green and dense. It is fine in front of larger shrubbery, in the shrub and perennial border, especially adapted in size and habit to base planting or for edging walks and drives or for low hedge along the sidewalk. Very hardy, will grow in any soil; may be kept compact and erect by trimming back to form desired in the spring before growth starts (which should be done when it is used as a border for walk or drive) or may be allowed to grow naturally (which should be done when it is used for base planting or in shrubbery). A very useful shrub in its place, especially desirable because of its late blooming and dwarf, compact form. Is a very profuse bloomer.

SPIREA BUMALDA—Like the Anthony Waterer above except that it has light pink flowers and is a trifle less erect in habit. Foliage green and dense, sometimes variegated with pink and white markings. See Anthony Waterer for time of flowers and all other particulars. Is adapted to the same uses.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA or JAPANESE SPIREA—Similar to the Bumalda except that it has white flowers, usually a trifle earlier than Bumalda. The plant will average a trifle smaller and the foliage is a bluish-green. See Bumalda for size and other particulars. In base and border planting

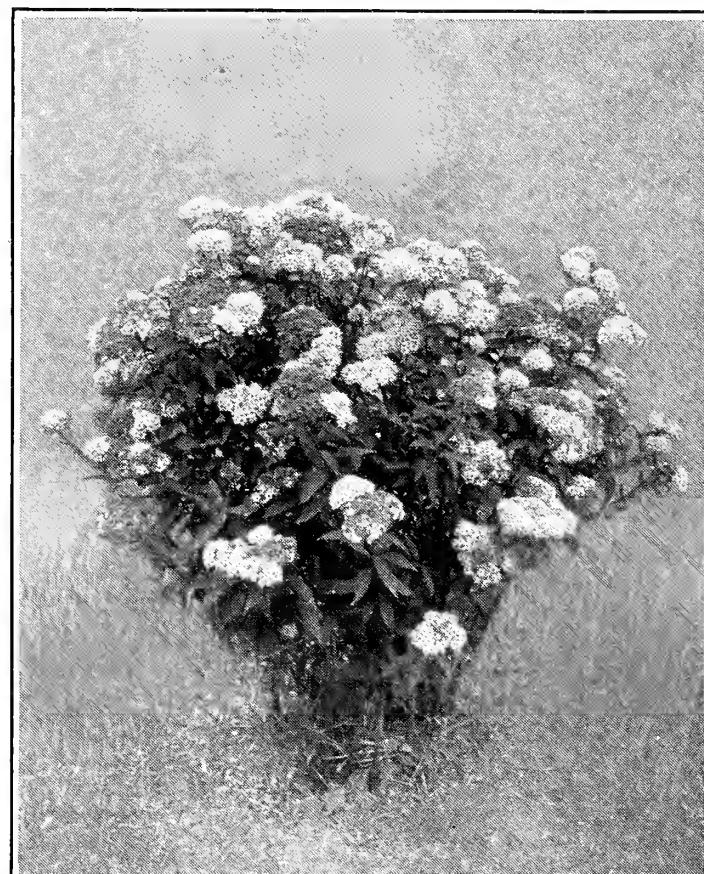


Blooms and
leaves of

Spirea
Anthony Waterer

this variety may be used very effectively alternated with Bumalda or Anthony Waterer for contrast in colors. May be used in same situations as Bumalda.

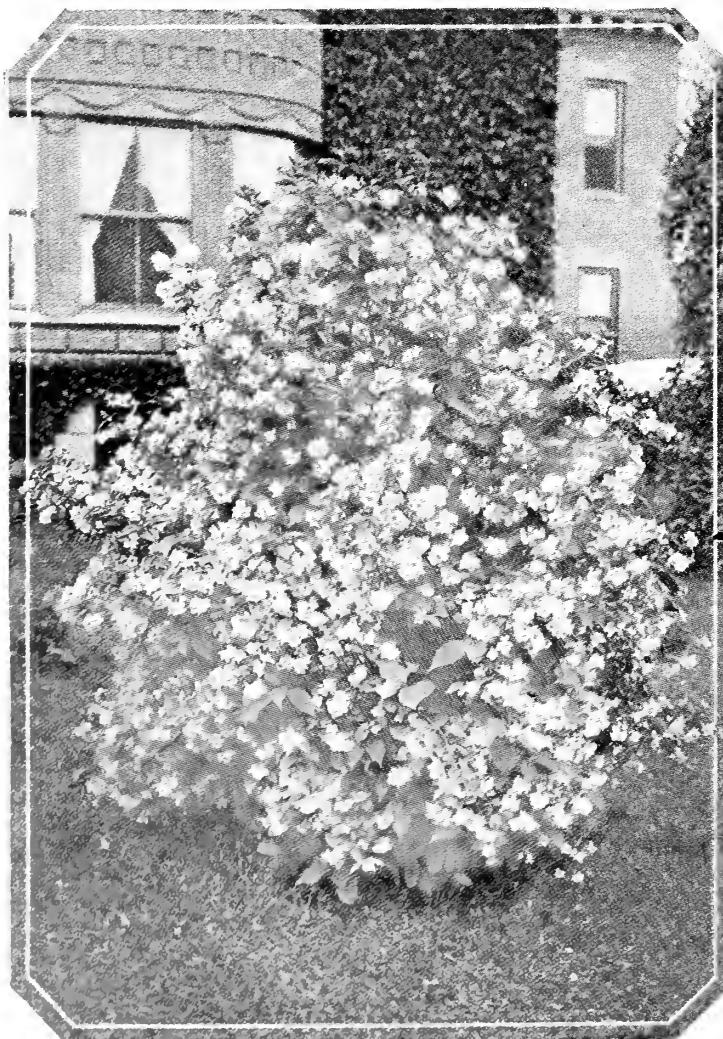
SPIREA BLUE. See *Caryopteris Mastacanthus*, page 27.



Spirea Anthony Waterer
Showing the dwarf, compact, growth



Spirea Van Houtte



Syringa Golden

Syringa, Philadelphus or Mock Orange

SYRINGA or Philadelphus (Sy-rin'-gah)—

Another very interesting shrub family, particularly desirable for the beauty and fragrance of their bloom. Every person wants a Syringa, not only for the haunting fragrance but as a reminder of old associations. Every old garden has at least one. The Syringas may be used as single specimens, in large shrubbery beds, as screens, or as backgrounds for small shrubs. They fit into many situations and are very popular.

SYRINGA CORONARIUS or Mock Orange or Garland Syringa—

This is the familiar "Mock Orange" dear to the hearts of everyone. It grows to 6 or 8 feet, sometimes more; is of fine form with branches upright, the twigs slightly arching. The flowers come in May and June, very fragrant creamy white blossoms, with a perfume that lingers on the air. The foliage is large and oval. A fine old shrub, standing hardships well, even to the dust and smoke of cities.

SYRINGA GOLDEN—

The golden-leaved, dwarf form of the Coronarius, growing to 5 to 6 feet. The white blossoms are slightly smaller than in the other shrub and come in May and June, but are apt to be a trifle later than the Coronarius or Mock Orange. The foliage is yellow and remains bright throughout the season. It is fine for contrastive grouping and another good point about it is that it will thrive very well indeed in smoky and dusty situations. Is very fragrant.

SYRINGA GORDONIANUS—

A strong, coarse shrub, bushy in form, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, with large deep green foliage. It has showy white flowers in large clusters in June and July but they are nearly scentless. Is a fine shrub for screen or background or for massing in large grounds, and a valuable feature is its late blooming.

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA—

Also makes a tall growth and with its spreading branches makes a fine appearance. It is the most vigorous of the species, growing to as high as 10 feet. The flowers come in June and are considerably larger than in the common variety and are clustered along the long irregular branches. While they are white and extremely conspicuous, they are but slightly fragrant. This variety is very effective as a background, as a screen, and in large grounds, very fine for massing or as single specimens.

SYRINGA LEMOINEI—

Blossoms in May and June. The Lemoines are beautifully symmetrical, erect, semi-dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. The branches are literally covered with small, cream-white blossoms of the most exquisite and haunting odor. The foliage is fine; the branches delicate and slender. A most desirable shrub for many situations because of its dainty form and blossoms. It blooms fairly well in half shady places.

Syringas—Continued

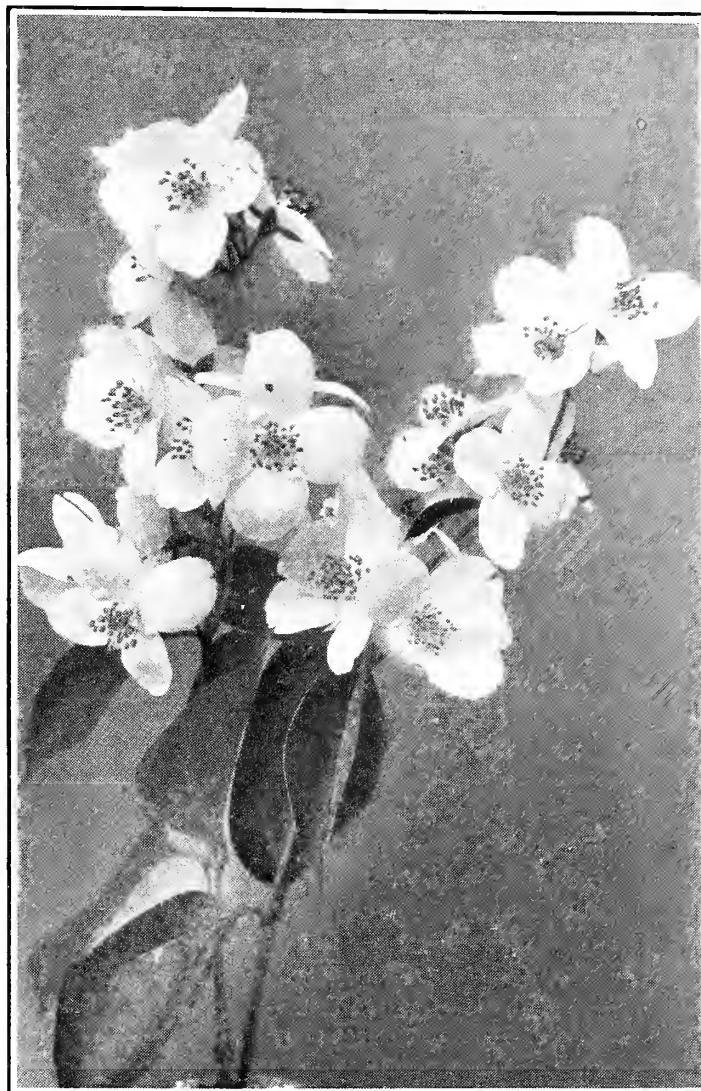
SYRINGA VIRGINALIS—A newer member of the family, also semi-dwarf, growing 4 to 6 feet tall. An unusual feature of the Virginialis is that while it makes its best display of flowers in May and June, it continues to blossom into the fall. This makes it one of the very most desirable shrubs. The white flowers are unusually large with rounded petals and occasionally double crested. Individual flowers measure two inches or more in diameter, are of the purest snow white and excellent for cutting. Slightly fragrant. One who has seen it calls it "the most beautiful white flowering shrub that has been introduced in a quarter of a century." On account of its rare beauty and unusually long blooming period, it should be in every planting.

WEIGELA (Y-jee-'lah)—The Weigela or Diervilla family form another very interesting and beautiful group of shrubs, with considerable variation in color and form. While they all have their best blooming period in June and July, nearly all the varieties, especially the Eva Rathke and Candida, continue to blossom intermittently until Fall. They thrive in nearly all soils, but do their best in moist loam. The blossoms are large and trumpet shaped, clustered thickly along the branches and in various colors from white to red. Except the Candida, they are of moderate height. They have good foliage, graceful form and are a charming addition to any garden. They are conspicuous in any group, and the pink and red ones, and the variegated, are especially effective in base plantings and in borders, with or in front of larger shrubs. They are also well placed in groups in the corners of the yard or on each side of the entrance.

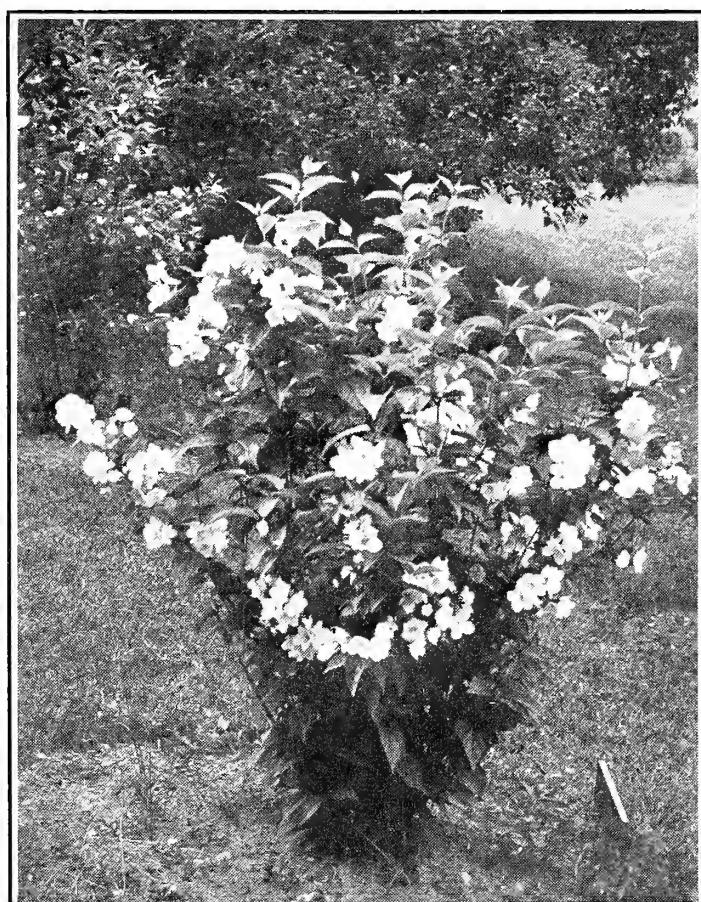
WEIGELA AMABALIS—The Rose Weigela. It grows to 4 to 6 feet in height. Is an old garden favorite with good foliage of broad dark green leaves. The shrub is of upright growth and blossoms abundantly in June with rose pink flowers of trumpet shape, as delicate as sea shells.

WEIGELA CANDIDA—The White Weigela. Bushy in form, grows to 6 to 8 feet in height and as much in diameter. A very vigorous, strong grower. Blossoms very profusely in June and July with a large showy white flower and less profusely at intervals during the rest of the summer. A very valuable variety.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE—The Red Weigela. A dwarf, growing from 3 to 5 feet high. A very choice variety of distinction. It has rich dark crimson fragrant blossoms in profusion in June and July and continues to bloom at intervals till Fall. The foliage is fine and the rich red blossoms mark it as a conspicuous shrub. It makes a real high light in any planting; is especially effective with a background of taller shrubs with white blossoms. No planting is complete without some of these. In common with the Weigela Rosea, described below, this shrub should be given room to develop naturally and spread out as it wants to. Pruning injures its symmetry. It should never be pruned unless it becomes necessary to take out a dead branch, and beyond that pruning will not be necessary if the plant is given room. Does well in smoky and dusty places, making it a fine city shrub.



Syringa
Philadelphus or Mock Orange



Syringa Virginialis



Weigela Rosea

WEIGELA FLORIBUNDA—A fine large variety, growing 5 to 6 feet in height, and sometimes 6 to 8 feet. It is of erect habit, of strong growth. It blooms in June with a great abundance of dark crimson flowers that are small and cinnabar-red in the bud. The flowers are fragrant. This one thrives best in a light warm soil.

WEIGELA ROSEA—Not only one of the best of this species but one of the choicest of all the shrubs. It grows to be 4 to 6 feet high. It has a remarkably showy flower of trumpet shape and of a brilliant pink. It blossoms finely in June and July and at intervals all summer. It has numerous small spreading branches and dark green leaves. Is useful in many situations—highly decorative while in bloom. When freely irrigated, it will be literally covered with the vivid rose-pink flowers, making it a very conspicuous feature in any landscape. Does well in smoke and dust, a valuable feature for city planting. Don't prune it.

WEIGELA VARIEGATA—Variegated Leaf *Weigela*. The greenish-yellow leaves are striped with white, making this a very fine shrub for contrastive

purposes. It brightens up a plantation of Weigelas or of other shrubs. It is very striking as a specimen plant, or in beds and borders. It grows 5 to 6 feet high; has pale pink blossoms in profusion in June; is of compact graceful form. It is a very desirable variety.

WISTERIA—Main stem, when planted, may be trimmed to make this a small tree, six feet and up in height, of spreading branches from which are suspended its large, showy blossoms, making it very beautiful. See vines for description.

WITCH HAZEL (Hamamelis Virginiana)—Grows 8 to 15 feet or more. A large shrub or small tree, with good foliage. Very valuable as a background to shrubbery, or a filler with larger trees; also because it is one of the last things to blossom. It has a small star-like or fringe-like pale yellow flower which opens late in October as the leaves turn golden, and remains till leaves are all gone. It looks well in large masses in extensive grounds; thrives in the bog garden or other wet spots; prefers the shade; is a very hardy native plant, with long irregular stems and branches, very tough.

Note—As all the plants in any garden stand in some relationship to the rest, care should be taken to select and to place the varieties so as to create grace of outline and harmony of color and to secure a succession of bloom throughout the season.

The "Blooming Schedule" on the opposite page will be found useful. It is a table of all the shrubs listed in this catalogue, showing the time of blooming, the color of the flower, height of the bush when full-grown, where to plant and whether it has any special feature like colored bark or berries or variegated leaves.

The table on the opposite page will be found a very useful guide in selecting and planting various shrubs.



Weigela Eva Rathke

Table listing Shrubs described in our Catalogue arranged in the order in which they bloom during the Season.

Time of Blooming	Variety	Flower Color	Height grows in feet	Where to plant	Bears berries Bark colored Variegated leaf
April	Cornus Mascula	Y	15	M	B
April-May	Eleagnus Longipes	Y	8	M	B
April	Forsythia Fortunei, Forsythia Viridissima, Forsythia Intermedia	Y	8	M-Sm	Cb
April-May	Spirea Thunbergi	W	4	M-H-m	
April-May	Tamarix	P-W	10	M-D	
May	Almond, Double Flowering	P-W-R	5	M	
May-June	Azalea, Ghent, Mollis	W-P-R	5	W-Sh	
May-June	Cornus Elegantissima	W	8	M-W-Sm	B-Cb
May-June	Cranberry, High Bush	W	8	M	B
May-June	Deutzia Gracilis	W	3	M	
May-June	Deutzia Pride of Rochester	W	6	M	
May-June	Honeysuckle Tartarian	R-W-P	10	M	B
May	Japan Quince	S	6	M	B
May-June	Lilac, Bush		10	M-Sm	
	Lilac, Tree	W-R-B-P-Pl	15	M-Sm	
May-June	Snowball, Common	W	8	M	
May-June	Spirea, Arguta	W	5	M-Sm	
May-June	Spirea, Prunifolia	W	7	M-Sh-Sm	
May-June	Spirea, Van Houttei	W	6	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Coronarius	W	8	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Golden	W	6	M-Sm	
May-June	Syringa, Lemoinei	W	6	M-Sh	
May-Oct.	Syringa, Virginiana	W	6	M	
June	Barberry Thunbergi	Y	4	M-Sh-Sm	V-B
June-July	Calycanthus	Br	6	MW	Cb
June-July	Coralberry	P	4	M-Sm-D	B
June	Cornus Sanguinea	W	6	MW	B-Cb
June	Deutzia, Crenata	W	8	M	
June	Deutzia, Lemoinei	W	4	M	
June-July	Elder, Common	W	10	MW	B
June-July	Elder, Golden	W	10	M-W-Sh	B
June-July	Hydrangea Arborescens	W	6	M-Sh	
June-Aug.	Kerria Japonica	Y	6	M-Sh	Cb
June	Snowball, Japan	W	8	M	B
June-July	Snowberry	P	4	M-Sh-Sm-D	B
June	Spirea Aurea	W	5	M	
June-July	Spirea Astilbe	W	3	M-Sh	
June	Sumach Cut Leaf	Y	10	M-D	B-Cb
June-July	Syringa, Gordonianus	W	10	M	
June	Syringa, Grandiflora	W	10	M	
June	Weigela Amabalis	P	6	M	
June-July	Weigela Candida	W	8	M	
June-July	Weigela Eva Rathke	R	5	M-Sm	
June	Weigela Floribunda	R	6	M	
June-Oct.	Weigela Rosea	P	6	M-Sm	
June	Weigela Variegata	P	6	M	V
July-Oct.	Bignonia	O	10	W-M	
July-Oct.	Butterfly Bush	B	5	M	
July-Oct.	Hydrangea Hortensis	P-B	3	M	
July-Sept.	Pepper Bush	W	4	M-W-Sh	
July-Aug.	Spirea Billardi	P	6	M-D-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea Bumalda	P	3	M-Sm	V
July-Oct.	Spirea Anthony Waterer	S	3	M-Sm	
July-Oct.	Spirea Callosa Alba	W	3	M-Sm	
Aug.-Sept.	Althea, Bush		6	M	V
	Althea, Tree	W-R-B-Pl-P	10	M	V
Aug.-Oct.	Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora	P	6	M-Sh-Sm	
Aug.-Oct.	Hydrangea, P. G., Tree	P	8	M	

Flower Color Column

"W"—White "P"—Pink
 "R"—Red "S"—Scarlet
 "Y"—Yellow "B"—Blue
 "Pl"—Purple "M"—Maroon
 "O"—Orange "V"—Various

Height Column

Ultimate height grows to
(about) in feet

Where Plant Column

"W"—Wet places
 "D"—Dry places
 "M"—Most anywhere
 "Sm"—Smoky places
 "Sh"—Shady places

Berries-Bark-Variegated Column

"B"—Bears berries
 "Cb"—Colored bark for winter
 "V"—Variegated foliage



This house seems built for the vines: Wisterias and Rambler Roses on the porch, Boston Ivy on the walls and Clematis Paniculata at the door, add just the atmosphere to make the picture perfect. The Privet hedge is in perfect harmony.

Hardy Vines

VINES are as necessary for shade and beauty in their way, as trees, shrubs, and perennials. They lend beauty to every scene, when properly selected and placed, by their grace and outline and sweeping drapery, and aside from the beauty inherent in themselves may be made doubly effective by concealing all unsightly and ugly places. They will turn a stone wall, or a stone pile, or dead stump, into a mound of charming beauty. Trained into a dead or dying tree, and hanging in festoons from its branches, they form a picture that varies in its charm with every change of light and every passing breeze. On fences or lattices they make a frame for the entire back yard, a screen for the service yard or vegetable garden, or they may enclose a back yard living or play room. Trained over old out-buildings, such as stables, which still remain on many places, or sheds, they make beautiful an otherwise unsightly place. Growing on fences, or wires strung on posts, they make a most attractive boundary line. Trained over the porch or summer house, they afford shelter from sun and storm, as well as seclusion. On arbors they furnish shade and beauty. Trained over pergolas (which must always "lead somewhere" to be in good taste) they lend beauty and shade and color, and make entirely delightful with lights and shadows the covered pathway. Trained over the walls of old houses, they change many an architectural failure into a thing of graceful lines and curves. They impart an air of age and permanency that is impossible without them. Their wealth of green is balm to tired, dust-laden eyes in mid-summer, and soothing to the nerves. What is more delightful on a hot afternoon, than to enter a back yard neatly grassed, and enclosed with vines growing over fences, lattices, arbors and summer houses?

In decorating the yard, begin with vines and end with them. They take up no room, rather they furnish the background of the planting, like the back curtain of the theater. They emphasize and reflect the values of shrubs and plants. They finish the landscaping, as wall decorations and window draperies complete the furnishings in the house. The room with bare walls and undraped windows never looks complete. Neither does the yard without vines.

But to get good results in this exterior decorating it is necessary to know something of vines and their proper uses. Some are better than others for porches, fences, arbors, lattices, pergolas, etc., built of wood; others are best adapted to buildings, walls, porch pillars, columns, etc., built of stone, brick or concrete. They are suitable for this purpose because they cling naturally to the material by means of aerial roots, as does the Bignonia or Scarlet Trumpet Vine, or tendril discs that attach the vine firmly and hold it in place, like the Ampelopsis Veitchi.

Vines Suitable for Various Uses

Then there are vines like the Matrimony Vine, that grow down on walls and on banks of earth, and make good ground covers, and the vines with beautiful blossoms that are best for arbors and pergolas.

There is a vine for every use, and in our carefully selected list there will be found varieties for every possible situation.

Climbing Roses, which are among the very best vines for pergolas, arches, doorways and many other places, are described in the Rose section of this catalog; and Grapes, which are among the best for fences, arbors, lattices and similar situations—furnishing fruit as well as serving other purposes—are listed in the Fruit section.

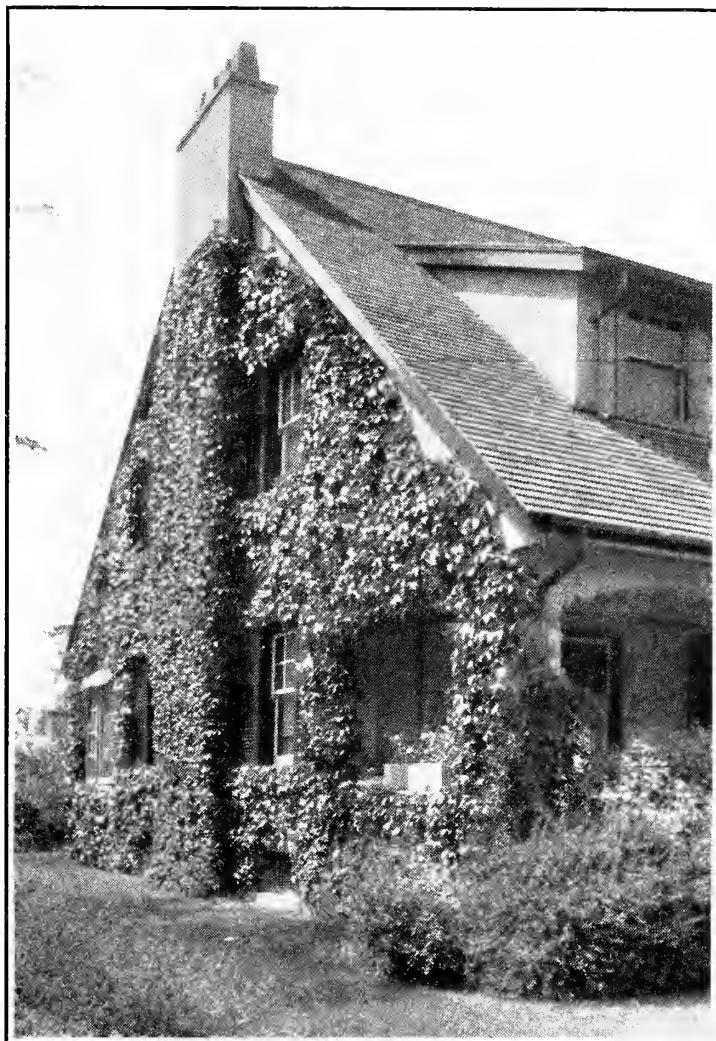
The culture of vines so closely resembles that of shrubs, that we refer the reader to the Shrub section for the information. They will grow in good garden soil such as shrubs require. Only such trimming as will be obvious as they mature, is necessary. They are hardy and vigorous as a class.

When planting vines to cover walls, plant at least 2 feet from the wall,—3 feet if possible, because near the wall the earth often contains broken stones and rubble, and rubbish without plant food. When the shoots get a 2 or 3 feet start, dig a 3 inch-deep trench for each shoot, from the root to the wall, in various directions, and bury the shoots in the trenches, letting the ends come up in the shape of an open fan just at the base of the wall. This does four things: it permits mowing without danger of cutting the shoots or branches at their base; it permits the roots to get more moisture from the roof and from rain; it gives the roots better soil and more room to expand; it strengthens the root system also, because shoots that are buried under ground will put out rootlets, and become part of the root system. This is decidedly the best way to plant vines for walls and buildings. It is a valuable point to remember. It is a tragedy to get a wall well covered, and then have someone carelessly cut the vine off at the base with a sickle or mower.

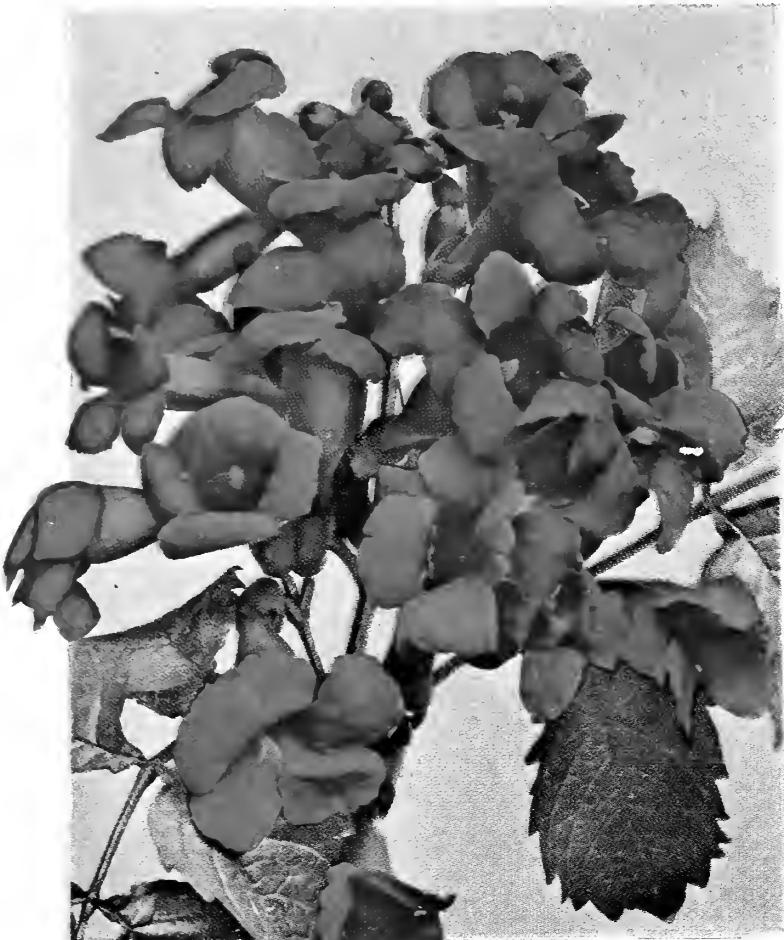
In the following descriptions we indicate the special uses of vines, and when there is any unusual feature about a vine, such feature is noted.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI (Am-pe-lop'-sis

Veitchi)—Boston Ivy, Japan Ivy or Japanese Creeper. The best of all vines for covering stone, concrete or brick, as it clings closely and tenaciously with its tendril discs to the material, without support, and shows almost human intelligence in the way it finds its way about and spreads out to cover the bare spaces. Not suitable to cover wood material as it will not cling well to wood. It adds grace and beauty to good buildings; makes picturesque the most unsightly. It grows to a length of 30 or 40 feet, and under favorable conditions, higher. The leaves are a beautiful green, three-lobed, and grow very thickly, overlapping each other and forming a tapestry of rare charm. The foliage becomes very gorgeous in Autumn. It has black fruits which will remain into the winter. It is the vine usually seen on churches and other buildings. This vine endures smoky and dusty conditions, making it good for City planting. To cover walls it may be planted 3 or 4 feet apart, but if care is taken to help the young shoots spread out and get a proper start, need not be closer than 10 feet. On Churches and other large buildings, planting should be guided by the architecture as to distance. Properly started—some shoots horizontally, some perpendicularly—the shoots will spread out like an open fan.



Ampelopsis Veitchi



Bignonia

AMPELOPSIS (Kwee-fol'-ia)

Creeper, or buildings, as it but for many uses it is the finest vine we have. It has tendril discs for support, but both branches and leaves are larger and heavier than in the Boston Ivy, and their weight will sometimes tear them from a wall in a storm. It grows 20 to 30 feet in length. The leaves are quite large, five in cluster to distinguish it from poison ivy, which has three in a cluster. It is a fast, vigorous grower, very hardy—can hardly be killed. The foliage is a very beautiful green, turning to colors in the fall unequalled by any other vine. The fall and winter fruits are black, while those of the poison ivy are white. It is fine for shading porches; for growing over old buildings; will grow in barren, sandy soil, making it a good ground cover on banks, especially at the seashore. It grows over rock piles and hides them, or over old stumps. It will completely and luxuriantly fill a dead or dying tree, making it a mass of green all summer and a regular pillar of fire in autumn when its foliage turns to scarlet and crimson of the most vivid hues.

ARISTOLOCHIA, SIPHO—See Dutchman's Pipe for description.

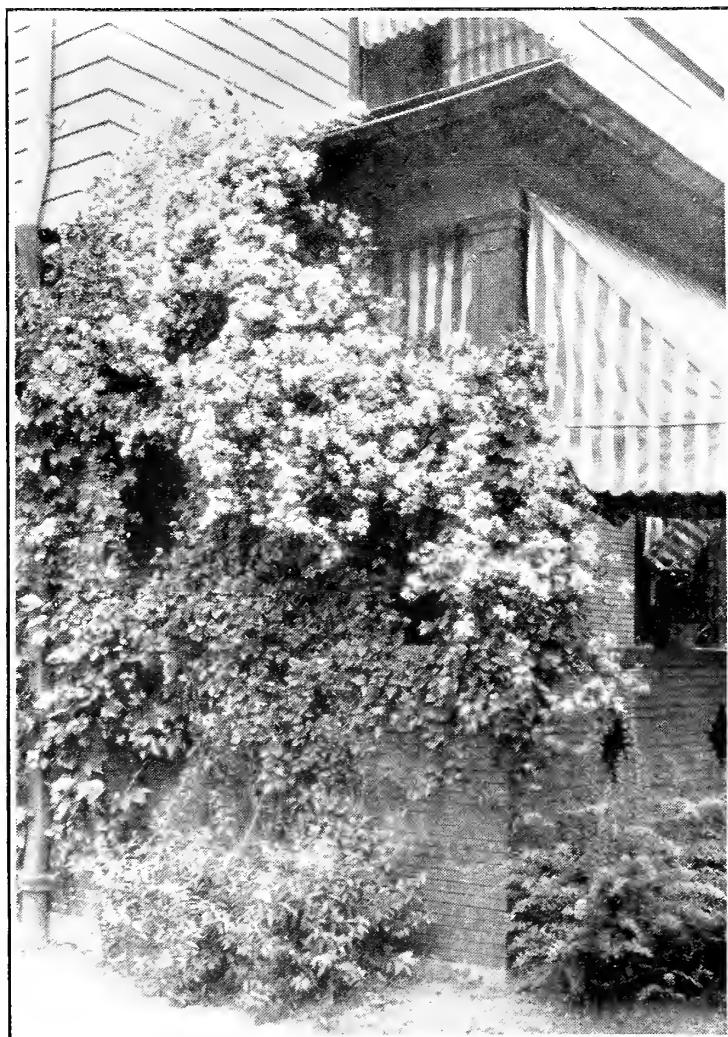
BIRTHWORT (see Dutchman's Pipe for description).

BITTERSWEET—Evergreen (see *Euonymus Radicans Vegetus* for description).

BIGNONIA, TECOMA RADICANS (Big-no'-ni-a, T-co'-ma Rad'-i-cans)—Trumpet Flower, or Trumpet Creeper. A strong, robust, hardy vine, growing 15 to 20 feet, with light green foliage. It has showy, orange-red, trumpet-shaped blossoms 5 or

6 inches long, in clusters at the tips of the branches, that begin to come in July and continue for several weeks. The vine has fine, very stout aerial roots along its branches which will cling to any material when they can find an opening for a foothold. Will cling solidly to brick or stone walls if they are old or are rough enough; will twine around the gutter pipes, around posts and pillars; will cover almost any material, and is one of our most decorative vines, exceedingly long-lived. A magnificent vine on rocks, posts, heavy trellises, etc. The Bignonia has one excellent feature not generally known. It is just as successful as a shrub as a vine. Plant it as a specimen shrub, or in the shrubbery bed, giving it 6 or 8 feet of room; stake the main branch up straight until it grows that way; keep the branches trimmed back in shrub form, allowing the plant to grow to 6 or 8 feet, and you will have one of the most beautiful shrubs in your yard. This is possible because of the robust, woody growth of its branches.

CLEMATIS (Klem'-a-tis)—One of our most charming vine families. It is especially recommended for porches, pillars, fences, arbors, trellises and pergolas, and for covering old trees and stumps. It is used very effectively also as a bedding plant in the garden, by "pegging down" the branches as they grow, making it fine for edging a perennial bed. It grows to various lengths, from 8 to 20 feet or more. Requires rich soil and sunlight. The small-flowered varieties are very hardy and easy to grow. The large-flowered varieties are hardy, but not so easy to establish—needing good care at first, and winter protection, but when established, cause no more trouble, and they are so beautiful they are well worth while.

Clematis *Paniculata*

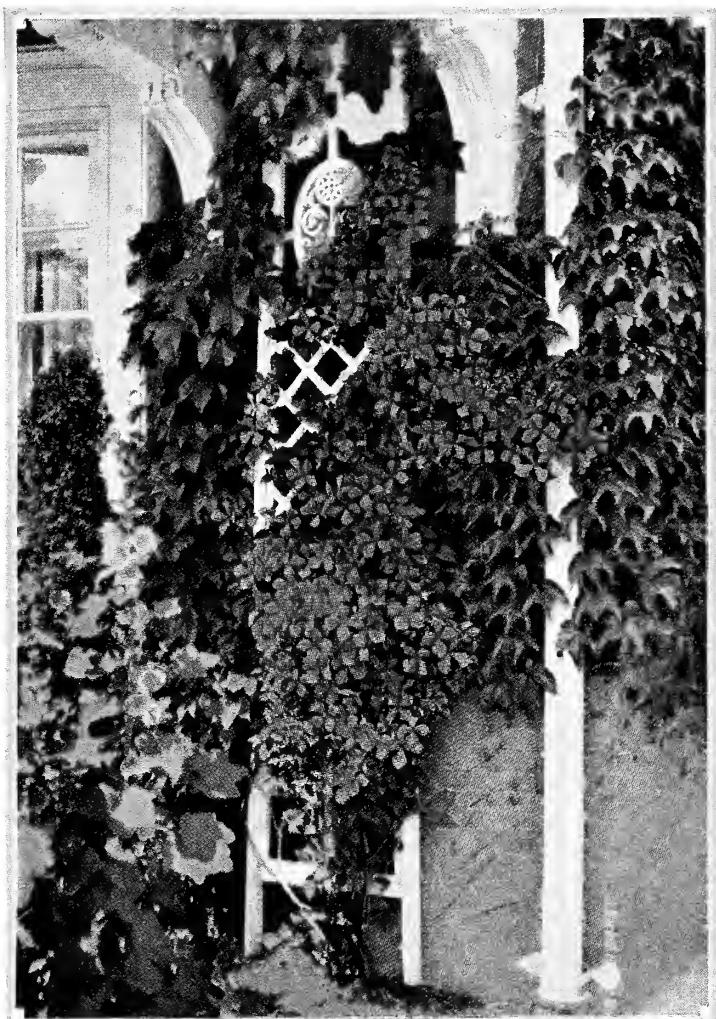
CLEMATIS, COCCINEA (Kok-sin'-e-a)—(Small flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet. A very handsome, hardy climber, bearing small thick, bell-shaped flowers, of bright coral-red, in wonderful profusion, from June till frost. Its small, shiny leaves are ornamental.

CLEMATIS, CRISPA—(Small flowered). Grows 10 to 12 feet, similar to Coccinea, but with small, bell-shaped, lavender-blue flowers, borne profusely from June till frost.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA (Klem'-a-tis Pan-ic-u-lat'-a)—(Small flowered). Sometimes called Star Clematis, Japan Clematis. It makes the most vigorous growth of them all, growing 20 to 30 feet in length, and so luxuriant in its growth that it needs frequent cutting back. It is a most cheerful vine, with beautiful green foliage, and begins to blossom in late August or September, when it will be a perfect mass of dainty, small, white, star-like flowers, which have a most alluring and penetrating fragrance. The blossoms are followed by attractive, silvery-white seed pods. It is one of our hardiest, most satisfactory vines for porches, pergolas, trellises, etc.

CLEMATIS, DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—(Large flowered). Grows 8 to 10 feet. Considered the best double, pure-white variety. Flowers are large, coming in July and lasting for several weeks.

CLEMATIS, HENRYI (Henry-i)—(Large flowered). Grows to 10 feet. Considered the best creamy-white variety. Very large flowers. A charming vine for any place. It blossoms in late July or early August, and continues to bloom freely for several weeks.



The vine in bloom is Clematis Jackmani; the vine with green leaves, clinging to the brick wall, is Boston Ivy; the pink flowers at the left are Hollyhocks

CLEMATIS, JACKMANI (Jack'-man-i)—

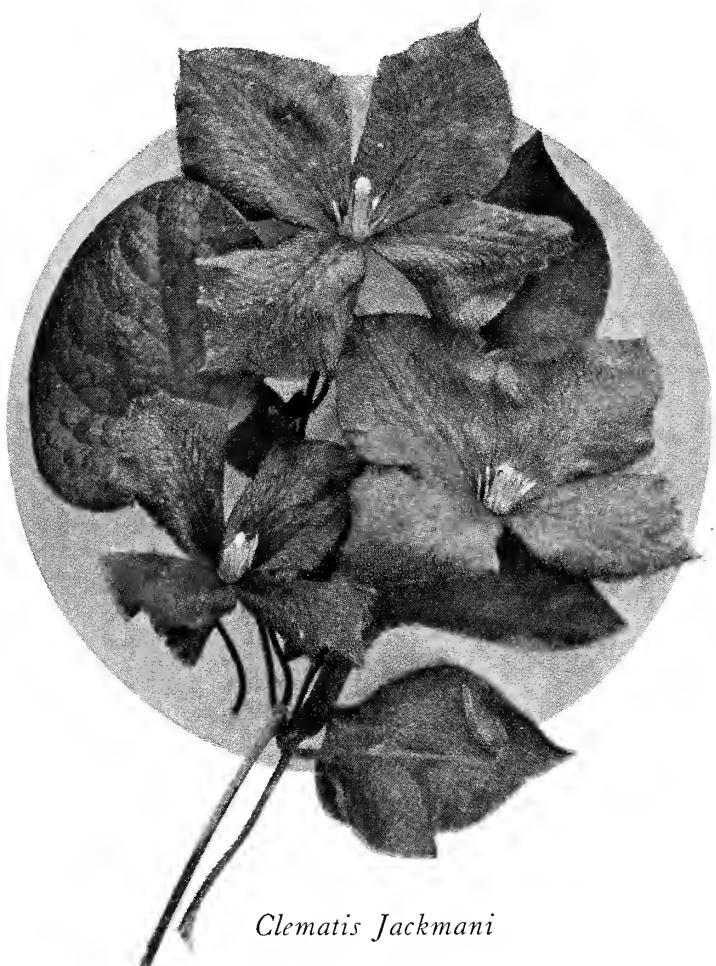
(Large flowered). Grows to 10 feet. A rapid climber; blossoms July to September; flowers large, of an intense violet-purple. Probably the best known and most popular of the large-flowered kinds.

CLEMATIS, MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—

(Large flowered). Grows to 8 feet. It has very large, brilliant flowers of reddish-crimson. It is a free and persistent bloomer, from July to September. A fine adornment for the porch or pergola. A lattice covered with this delightful variety would form a most attractive and striking back-curtain for the Rose or Iris garden. Can't you imagine a well-kept garden of Hybrid Tea Roses, with a solid background of the attractive greenery of this vine, spangled with the large, star shaped crimson blossoms? Then across each end of the rose garden, a row of the erect, stately hollyhocks?

CLEMATIS, RAMONA—(Large flowered). Grows

from 8 to 10 feet in length, blossoming in July and for several weeks. Its flowers are large, single and of clear, sky-blue. Its name is romantic. Its color is romantic. Its pure, ethereal azure reflects the pale sky of early evening. It is not so striking as some of its sisters, but it has a quiet beauty that fits the wistful days of August, and gives it a charm all its own—restful and refreshing.



Clematis Jackmani

CINNAMON VINE or DIOSCOREA BATATAS—

A hardy perennial—very hardy as to root, but dying back completely to the ground in the fall, as it is herbaceous and not woody. We recommend it highly where a quick growth is wanted, for summer. It grows in thin, small, single branches, 10 to 20 feet long; the heart-shaped leaves growing almost directly from the stem—a beautiful, bright green. A bunch of these branches may be allowed to twine around each other and around a wire, or rope, but to be seen at its best it should be planted a foot apart along the space to be screened, and each branch trained to a string or cord. When thus trained it makes a very pretty, dainty porch screen all summer. It has an inconspicuous white flower late in the season, with a delicate cinnamon odor.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS—See Cinnamon Vine for description.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE, BIRTHWORT or ARIS-

TOLOCHIA SIPHO—A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth. Attains a length of 30 feet. It has very large, heart-shaped leaves, and during the summer has small, purplish-brown blossoms that resemble little curved-stem pipes, an inch or more long. The leaves retain their dense green color from early spring to late fall. No other vine forms so dense a growth, shutting out the sun completely, and forming a dense screen. It is fine to grow across the sunny end of the veranda, or as a cover for garden archways. It is very hardy, extremely long-lived, and has the advantage of freedom from diseases and pests.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS (U-on'-i-

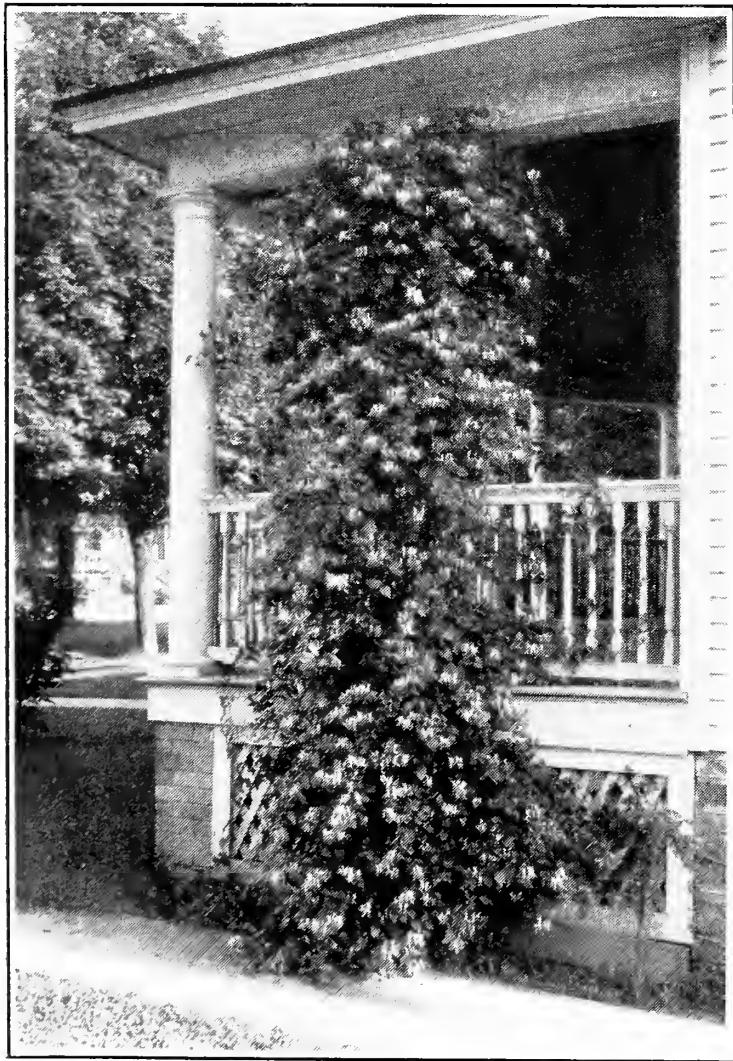
mus Rad'-i-cans Veg'-i-tus)—Evergreen Bittersweet, Evergreen Ivy, or Big-leaf Winter Creeper. A very useful vine. It is an evergreen, with large, rounded, glossy leaves which are attractive the year around, and with its orange-red fruits the plant makes a pleasant variety in the winter garden. Grown as a vine it attains a length of 10 to 15 feet. It is essentially a cover for low walls or rock piles. For this purpose it is unsurpassed, being close-covering and absolutely hardy. It thrives in dry, sandy and barren places, and as a seashore vine, and is a success in the rock garden. It clings to walls and trees by its aerial roots, and adorns them all the year. Without an object to cling to it forms good-sized, bushy clumps, which are ornamental among shrubbery. It may be trimmed to retain its bushy form, or allowed to run and become a ground cover. In this capacity it becomes useful on hillsides or embankments to prevent erosion. It may be set in rows, a foot or two apart, and used as a border or edging for paths and flower beds, for which use it is admirably adapted, as it retains its green leaves the year around, and may be sheared and clipped as closely as a Box edging plant. As a general utility plant, no other is so versatile.

ENGLISH IVY or HEDERA HELIX—Grows 10

to 30 feet. The well-known, good old English Ivy. It has been used so much on churches that it is associated in the mind with venerable Cathedrals and Cloisters. It is an evergreen, and its foliage is beautiful. The large leaves are three-lobed, thick and leathery; of a rich, dark, glossy green. It has aerial rootlets with which it clings to masonry. It is a very superior vine for covering walls of masonry, and is peculiarly adapted to church edifices, imparting a rare atmosphere of age, dignity, and distinction. It is a favorite vine in the rock garden; is fine for ground covering, especially in shady places where grass will not grow. It therefore fills a unique place in the cemetery. There are graves on which grass will not grow, owing to shade and other conditions, which may be given a very lovely and appropriate covering with this ivy. It may also be kept clipped as any edging plant, but is not so compact for this purpose as the Euonymus. It is very hardy and thrifty the year around in all but extreme climates. Where the cold is too severe, and it is exposed to the sun, the leaves will burn in winter unless protected by some shade. Hence, in severe climates, it should be planted in the shade of walls or buildings—as on the north side of a church—to get the best winter results. Like some other broad-leaved evergreens its foliage is partly browned or bronzed under the winter sun, returning to green again in the spring. The more protection it has from the sun the greener will the leaves remain all winter.

GRAPE VINES—All Grape Vines make suitable ornamental coverings for fences, lattices, arbors, etc., their large green leaves making them very attractive, while by furnishing fruit they combine utility with beauty. They make a charming cover for a summer house and may be used in many places. For description of varieties, see the Fruit section of this catalog.

HEDERA HELIX—For description see English Ivy.



Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE, HALL'S JAPAN or LONICERA JAPONICA—Grows 10 to 15 feet in length. Has very attractive blossoms which open white and turn to yellow, from June till September. It is a strong grower, with deep green foliage which remains green till midwinter when the vine is grown as a climber, and is evergreen till spring when grown as a ground cover. The blossoms are dainty, very fragrant and very sweet, with honey-juices which the humming birds love. It grows in partial shade; is thoroughly at home whether along the woodland paths of a large estate, or covering porch, arbor or trellis in the more modest home grounds. It succeeds in dry, sandy places, or in half shaded locations, and adds to the winter aspect with its green leaves and colored fruits. If there is a hillside or a bank which you want to plant, either for beauty alone or to prevent erosion, try this recipe: Set out here and there, low growing, flowering shrubs, like Rugosa roses, the shrubby Dogwoods, the low Spireas, Barberry Thunbergi, etc.; then on the ground for ground cover, for beauty, and to hold the soil, plant the Euonymus, Memorial Rose and Hall's Japan Honeysuckle, to run here and there under the shrubs. You will have color all summer and all winter from foliage, blossoms and fruits. A bank thus covered will be a joy and a source of pleasure twelve months every year. Just let it run wild after it gets a start.

HONEYSUCKLE, MONTHLY FRAGRANT or BELGIAN HONEYSUCKLE—Grows 10 to 15 feet. It blossoms from June to September continually. The foliage is light green, the flowers red outside and a red-buff inside; very fragrant and pretty. This vine is fine on walls, stumps, arbors and trellises. It is a very rapid grower.

HONEYSUCKLE, SCARLET TRUMPET, Lonicera Semperflorens—Grows 10 to 15 feet. A very useful vine, blooming from June to September. The blossoms are of bright scarlet, trumpet-shaped and very showy, but lack fragrance. The vine is a very strong grower, with rich, dark green leaves which are gray underneath, and may be used on trellises, arbors, and in almost any situation where bright, cheerful vine-drapery are desired. The fruits that follow the blossoms in the fall are yellow and hang in clusters till into the winter. It is an exceedingly hardy vine; a fine bloomer. One of the best and most used honeysuckles because of its brilliant crimson blossoms and yellow fruits.

HONEYSUCKLE, YELLOW TRUMPET, Lonicera Flava—Grows 10 to 15 feet. Is coarse and very dense in growth. Leaves are large, green, oval, and silvery white beneath—a fine feature of this variety. It blossoms in May and June—earlier than the other varieties. The flowers are large, trumpet-shaped; a bright orange-yellow in color, and fragrant. The berries are in clusters and are a bright, showy scarlet; very conspicuous in fall and early winter. Suitable for all places about the yard, and desirable for color contrast.

IVY, AMERICAN—See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

IVY, JAPAN or BOSTON—See *Ampelopsis Veitchii*.



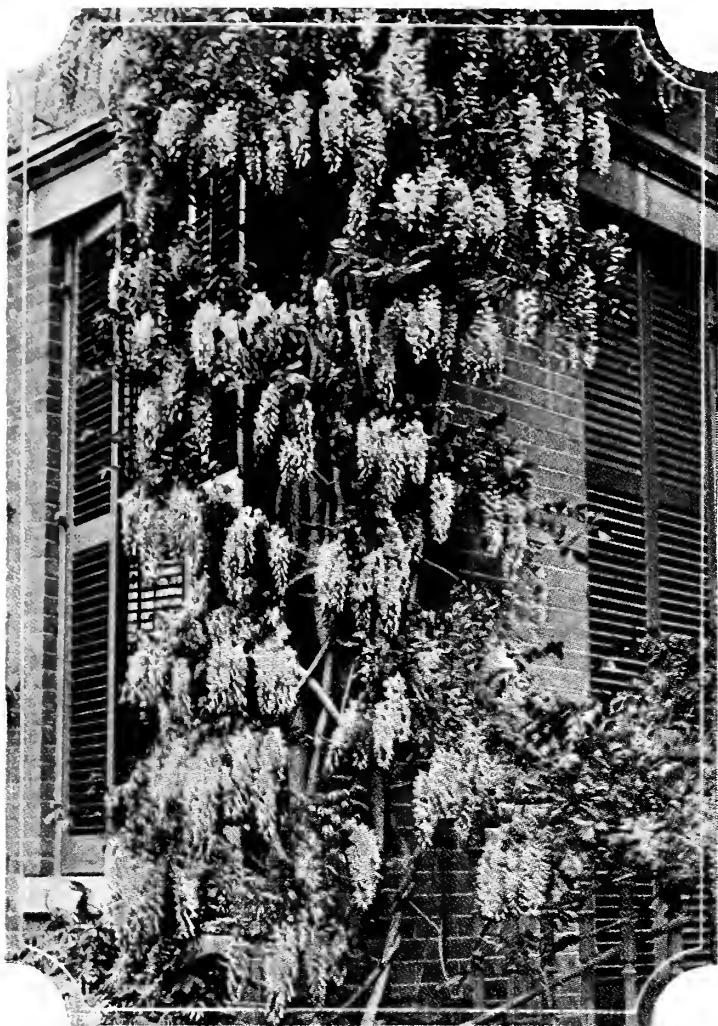
Hall's Japan Honeysuckle

Bloom and leaf. The growth of the vine is shown on the page opposite

IVY, ENGLISH—See English Ivy.

LATHYRUS—See Perennial Sweet Pea.

MATRIMONY VINE—Chinese Box Thorn or *Lycium*. Grows 8 to 10 feet. It has inconspicuous blossoms in June, and in the fall enormous quantities of brilliant crimson berries that hang into the winter, making beauty in the landscape and furnishing food for birds. This is an old-fashioned, general utility vine, that has many uses in different situations. It is primarily a climber, but may be trimmed to a shrub form and used in the border, with excellent winter effect. It makes a fine ground cover, but should be used sparingly for that purpose in the garden, as its roots are difficult to eradicate. That very property makes it valuable as a carpet vine for the prevention of erosion on banks and hillsides, because each joint in the branches that presses into the soil takes firm hold and a colony of deep and spreading roots is soon established. For ornamental purposes, it may be used on low walls and similar places. Its habit, however, is to grow downward, and this should be remembered. The slender branches naturally droop, making it a very fine vine to plant at the tops of embankments and retaining walls to form festoons and draperies. For the same reason it may be planted in flower boxes on window ledges, or balconies, in receptacles in the top of posts and pillars, or in the cemetery urn. It is very hardy and spreads rapidly. The leaves are small and green. The myriad berries, growing along slender, draping or festooned branches, are a delight all the fall and winter. It is a valuable ally in the rock garden, or in dry and difficult situations.



Wisteria

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA—A very useful, hardy vine growing 5 to 8 feet in length. It produces very freely and constantly clusters of typical Sweet Pea blossoms from July into September, sometimes till frost, rose or crimson in color. It is useful to grow naturally on banks, or to train over stumps or fences. Can be used anywhere that a vine of its length is needed. It prefers shady and moist places, thriving where other flowering vines will not live. The blossoms are very dainty and beautiful, but lack the Sweet Pea fragrance. It is herbaceous, not woody, growing quickly in the spring. One of the best perennial vines.

ROSES, CLIMBING—Unexcelled in many plans. Grown over the house entrance, they give a smile of welcome. Over the pergola, they form a bower of beauty. Over the summer house, they invite to leisure and a contemplation of garden charms. Grown over the archway leading to the rose garden, they form a fitting prelude to the delights contained therein. For varieties and colors turn to the Rose Section of this catalog and note the picture on page 61 showing what a beautiful arbor can be made with Rambler Roses and the backyard converted into a delightful outdoor summer living room.

SWEET PEA PERENNIAL—See Perennial Sweet Pea.

TRUMPET FLOWER—See Bignonia.

VIRGINIA CREEPER—See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

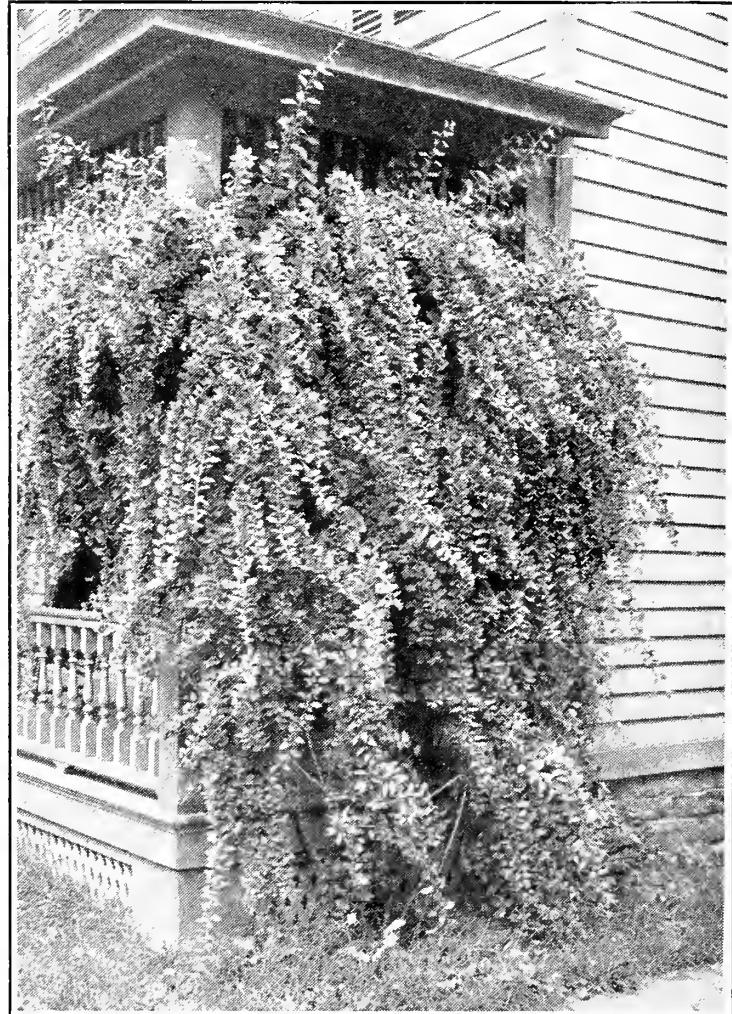
WISTERIA SINENSIS, PURPLE. Chinese Wisteria (Wis-tee'-ri-a)—A woody vine of strong, vigorous habit, growing to a length of twenty to thirty feet. It is a tightly twining vine, curling

tightly around conductor pipes, telephone wires, ropes, tree branches or anything to which it can attach itself. Its foliage is grayish-green; the flowers are small, in dense pendulous clusters, a foot in length, purple in color and fragrant. The vine blossoms in May and June, and frequently in August and later in lesser profusion. It will grow in any good soil, and even in light sandy soil. Planted at the base of a dead or dying tree it will fill it with beautiful results. Plant it on arbors, fences, pergolas, where its pendant blossoms are very effective. Plant it at the corner of the verandah and train it to the top and along the verandah roof. Train it to the roof and let it follow the cornice. It is of such sturdy woody growth that it may be easily trained to a standard tree form of considerable size. It really does its best blossoming in tree form. Trained as a tree 8 to 10 feet tall it will have wide-spreading branches, from all of which will hang the pendulous clusters of charming flowers. Given room, such a tree in the shrubbery or as a single specimen in the yard is a marvelous sight. A row of them planted along the edge of the sand dunes at the seashore makes a wonderful spectacle. Planted in masses they are a sight never to be forgotten. Plant ten of them or a hundred of them if you have room. It will make a show for artists to paint and for everyone to admire. If you can't do that, have at least one in tree form, and several about the place as vines. Planted in two parallel rows, 6 or 10 feet apart the trees ten feet apart in the rows, a path between the rows, they form a natural pergola beautiful beyond description.

WISTERIA, CHINESE Purple Flowered.

WISTERIA, CHINESE White Flowered.

WOODBINE—See *Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.



Matrimony Vine

Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants

ACCORDING to Webster, Perennial means unceasing; enduring. An herb is a seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, and an *Herbaceous Perennial* is a plant whose roots live on from year to year, but whose tops, not being of woody tissue, die down each fall; either from a natural maturity or from action by frost. The tops grow up again from the living root each spring and make rapid growth to the natural height.

The plants in this class are all hardy, easy to grow, require little care and bloom freely. Many of them improve from year to year, as the root system gets stronger. As each variety has a fixed time for blooming, it is possible, by careful selection, to have perennials that will furnish flowers for out-door decoration and for cutting all through the season, and of all colors.

No other class of plants gives us such a variety of beauty and fragrance at so low a cost and so little labor; no other class can be utilized in so many places, because there are suitable varieties for all sorts of situations—wet, dry, or shady.

We suggest below several different uses to which perennials may be put:

In Shrubbery.—When shrubbery is young and small, use perennials freely to fill the spaces. When the shrubs cover them or crowd them, perennials may be moved to another place without loss, when they become dormant in the fall. They should be used, too, in front of the older shrubbery beds, wherever there is room. In these places single plants may be used to advantage. For instance, a brilliant pink or scarlet phlox is very effective when showing against the green of a shrub, or peeping out between the shrubs.

In Beds.—Oblong or circular beds of perennials of different sizes, colors and times of blooming, are very effective. They should never be planted in the center of the front yard, but along the sides, and in the corners. In the back yard it is sometimes permissible to have center beds, if the location calls for it.

In Borders.—When used in beds or borders each variety should be grouped by itself. There should be from three to six of a kind, at least, and the lines of the border should not be straight, but in bays and promontories,—with irregular lines. Where there is room, the beds should be eight feet wide, more or less, with from ten to twenty of a kind together.

As Hedges.—The larger perennials are very effective as hedges, especially for summer homes where winter beauty is not considered. Where used as hedges the lines should be straight, of course, and it is better to use two varieties of plants at least, to get a longer blooming period. A row of Delphiniums, with a row of crimson or white Phlox in front of it, for instance, makes a beautiful hedge, or Blue Bird Flower with scarlet and white Phlox. Any number of combinations may be worked out, using the erect, tall varieties.

As Borders of Drives and Paths.—Perennials are charming when used as borders of paths and driveways. Here, combinations may also be used, and it is not necessary to choose the high plants. Or a single variety may be used, if one is selected with a long blooming period. The Gaillardia, for instance, will bloom all summer, and it makes a beautiful path border, striking and showy. But it should be used alone because other colors do not harmonize with it well.

For Cut Flowers.—Where there is room it is well to have a corner where perennials may be grown in straight rows and cultivated like vegetables, for cutting for the vases in the house. A selection of freely blooming plants of various colors may be selected that will furnish blossoms all the season.

For Naturalizing.—In larger places, where there is a hillside, a bank, a bit of woods, a bog, or a streamside, perennials may be planted that will “naturalize” (like weeds) and spread and take care of themselves, in tall grasses. The effect of masses of plants thus naturalized is indescribably beautiful.



Anemone

ACHILLEA (Ak-i-lee'-ah)—The Pearl. Is one of the most beautiful and useful pure white flowers. Grows to a height of one and two feet. Blossoms from June or July till Fall. It is of a low rather spreading habit. The flowers are on erect, sturdy stalks, are small and produced in large sprays or panicles; especially fine for cutting; popular for cemetery flowers. The plant was named for Achilles, the Greek hero, who is said to have discovered its medicinal properties. A fine border plant.

ANEMONE JAPONICA or WINDFLOWER (A-nem'-o-ne)—So called from Anemos—Wind, because it grows naturally in elevated places, exposed to the wind. We grow the Japanese because of the late blossoming qualities, which make it more useful. Grows two to three feet in height. The flower stems are tall and stately. Flowers are about two inches across—waxlike, very dainty and very superior for cutting, especially for church and cemetery decoration when other flowers are scarce. A good plant in any location, but has several special uses because it will thrive in the rock garden or in thin rocky soil, also in the half shady corner, and because it blossoms from late August to middle November, when other flowers are scarce. The flowers are large, open, double or semi-double, and a group of these superb blossoms waving gently to the wind is a sight that gladdens the eye in Autumn.

We grow the two following varieties:

Whirlwind—Semi-double pure white flowers.

Queen Charlotte—Semi-double flowers of delicate rosy, daybreak pink.

ANCHUSA ITALICA, ALKANET or BUGLOSS

(*An-ku'-sa*)—The variety we grow is Dropmore Bugloss. The Anchusa is a new form of the old Italian Alkanet, and takes a supreme rank among the perennials. It forms a dense, rounded bush four to six feet tall, which in late May or June is covered with masses of rich, dark gentian or cobalt blue flowers an inch wide, which continue to bloom all summer if not allowed to go to seed by cutting off the flowers as they fade. Has rough leaves and stems, branches freely, and is unusually tall for a perennial. Is easy of cultivation but prefers sunlight. Is strikingly handsome in perennial borders, where its height serves to accentuate the landscape; is especially effective when seen in large masses at a distance, because of its brilliancy. Honey bees are very fond of its flowers. A very fine perennial to plant for its cool, refreshing appearance when seen in perspective. Fine for cut flowers also, for the house, or for decoration for church and cemetery bouquets.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE (Ah-quill-e'-gea)

—A unique and very useful plant, because while it takes its name from Aquilegus—a water drawer, indicating that it is fond of moist places, it also thrives well in dry, sandy spots and at the seashore, and is highly recommended for rock gardens. It does equally well in sun or shade and is altogether a very valuable little plant. It grows two to three feet tall, has attractive foliage, and its blossoms are held gracefully on long stems. They are of various bright colors and shades of yellow, white, blue and white, red and yellow, pink, appearing in clusters, or as individual blossoms, and the dainty spurred flowers look like fancy little butterflies just alighting or ready to fly. They are good for any location, but look their best when a number are planted together in a mass of various colors. Blooms in May and June.



Shasta Daisy

ASTER, CORNFLOWER, or STOKE'S ASTER, or STOKESIA CYANEA—It was named after Jonathan Stokes, an English Botanist, and is now officially named just Stokesia by the joint committee on names of the various Horticultural Societies. We offer the Stokesia Cyanea, the light blue or lavender blue variety. A grand, large-flowered hardy perennial, eighteen to twenty-four inches tall, covered with beautiful flowers, often four and five inches across, and blooming continually from July to October. It is of easy culture, if given an open sunny exposure. It is desirable as a single plant in the border and very effective when massed. Is one of the handsomest of the blue perennials, and fine for cutting.

ASTILBE or HERBACEOUS SPIREA (A-still'-be)
—For description see Spirea Astilbe.

BLEEDING HEART, or SEAL FLOWER, or LYRE FLOWER—Officially known as *Dicentra Spectabilis*. One of the real old garden favorites beloved of our grandmothers; in every old garden, still unexcelled. Its name in Greek, *Dielytra*, signifies a double sheath. The base of the flower is furnished with two sheathlike spurs. The color is a rose pink, looking like scarlet in the sunlight. It is a flower of romance and sentiment. It does not bloom profusely, but very artistically, the heart-shaped blossoms hanging from graceful pendant branches. The blossoming time is from late April or May to July with occasional blooms later. The plant grows to two feet, has attractive foliage; makes a good bedding or border plant. Will grow in sun or shade, preferring the half-shady corner, but is perfectly hardy and will grow anywhere. It is a dainty plant, and the flower, one of the most desirable for cutting, is an individual of rare distinction when properly used. A few blossoms on long stems placed in tall, narrow vases, make one of the most attractive dinner table decorations imaginable, and nothing is better for pulpit or altar decoration. Bleeding Heart is also a good forcing plant for the house. It is a real old lavender-and-lace sort of aristocrat among plants.

BLUE BIRD FLOWER, or BLUEJAY FLOWER, VERONICA, SPEEDWELL—There is a large family of Veronicas. We grow what we consider the best variety and it is a plant of amazing brilliancy and beauty from mid-July till into September. The plant itself is two to three feet tall. The blossoms are deep blue in color and on long spikes at the end of upright stems, shooting up three or four feet, one of the handsomest of the blue flowering plants. Perfectly hardy and increases in strength and vigor and beauty each year. The spikes are completely studded with its beautiful blue flowers for a foot or more along its stem. Desirable for its conspicuous beauty; its long blooming season; its value for cutting; it does well in rock gardens; is one of the best for sandy barren dry places; is unexcelled for seaside planting, thriving well and blending its colors harmoniously with sea and sky. It revels in the sun and also loves the shade. Will grow anywhere and is hardy and cheerful under all conditions.

BLUE SPIREA—See *Caryopteris*.

BABY'S BREATH, or GYPSOPHILA, or CHALK PLANT (Gyp-sof'-i-lah)—Is not a showy plant for all purposes, but unexcelled for a few. In height the plant grows two to three feet. It is delicately formed, with inconspicuous foliage. It blossoms from



Blue Bird Flower or *Veronica*

July to September. The blossoms are minute, whitish-pink. Blossoms form in delicate misty clouds. Desirable for filling bare places in the border. Of easy culture in open, rather dry spots. Is good for cutting because the flower stems are wiry and stiff. As cut flowers they give an artistic air of grace and harmony when used to garnish flowers of bright hue in the vases, for home or church decorations.

CAMPANULA, BELLFLOWER, HAREBELL, or CANTERBURY BELL (Cam-pan'-u-lah)—The old favorite Canterbury Bell or the Cup-and-Saucer Campanula. A most important hardy plant for the border or any place in the garden. Is of very easy culture, growing either in shade or sunshine, or in the rock garden. The plant is two or three feet tall, blossoms in June and July and longer if in partial shade. Has drooping, bell-shaped flowers along upright stems, in white and various colors. Leaves are dark; the plant is very vigorous. The taller ones should be staked. Useful in many situations.

CARYOPTERIS MASTACANTHUS, or BLUE SPIREA—It is a fine bushy plant, growing two to three feet tall. Leaves rough and grayish-green. The blossoms are a rich lavender-blue borne in numerous clusters along the full length of the stem, from September till frost. It is a very showy and attractive plant in the perennial bed and the border, valuable because of its late blooming. On that account also it livens up the shrubbery bed when planted in front of it. In extreme Northern States it is best to give the root winter protection, or it may be taken up and potted in the fall for winter forcing. Is sometimes called Bluebeard.



Coreopsis

CHRYSANTHEMUM, HARDY (Kris-an'-the-mum)

—Grows one and two feet tall. The flowers are in all shades of white, red, orange, yellow and pink. Blossoms from late August or September on into November and when the other flowers have succumbed to the frost may still be seen, the rich oriental colorings unharmed by the early frosts and snow storms. It is the crowning glory of the late season in the garden and for that reason of peculiar value. A vase of these late flowers with their pleasant, spicy, woodsy fragrance is associated in our minds with the pungent odor of fireplace fires on gloomy November evenings "when the lights are low." It is easy to grow, succeeding anywhere, and gives a color to beds and borders and to the open spaces in the shrubbery beds which entitles it to places of honor in every garden.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, MAXIMUM (see Daisy Shasta).**COLUMBINE (see Aquilegia).****COREOPSIS (Core-e-op'-sis)**—Sometimes called

Tickseed. The proper name of this variety now is Coreopsis Grandiflora. It is a wonderful little plant, growing to one and one-half to two feet. It has rich, green foliage, graceful form and is suitable for bed and border. It blooms in June and will continue till Fall if cut every day. The flowers are shiny yellow, daisy-like in form. It is one of the most generously blooming of all the plants; is hardy and easy to grow; excellent for cutting; thrives almost anywhere; does well in the rock garden and in sandy, barren soil, making it fine for seaside planting. There are more delicate, dainty flowers, but few that are so faithful and consistent in their blooming, few so cheerful and bright a golden color. It should be in every garden.

DAISY, SHASTA, or CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM, of which it is a horticultural variety. It grows 12 to 15 inches tall. Blossoms from June to September. The flower has small yellow center and long snow-white petals. It will grow anywhere, but succeeds best in deep, somewhat moist soil. When thus planted, well cultivated and watered, it will produce large, showy blossoms, often three or four inches across and is excellent for cut flowers because of its beauty and profuse blossoming. It is a fine plant for beds and borders and for the cut flower section of the garden and to naturalize along the banks of streams.

DELPHINIUM or LARKSPUR (Del-fin'-i-um)—

One of the most popular and best known of all the perennials. The plant itself grows to about eighteen inches. The foliage is deeply cut and of a fresh green. The flowers are on long, straight stems, about which they cluster thickly. The blossom stems are three to four feet and under good conditions five to six feet tall. The flowers are in the various shades of blue, from very light to very deep indigo blue. Some have the soft azure of the Forget-me-not; some the rich gentian shades and others the deep sapphire and royal purple hues. The various blues of the sky are reflected in one or another of the specimens. The Delphinium is a tall and stately plant of wondrous beauty, whether in the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives. It excites admiration everywhere, and there is no other blue perennial that adds so much of



Delphinium or Larkspur

Delphinium—Continued

color and beauty. Wherever it is placed it adorns the spot. Large beds of them on a sloping hillside form a most alluring picture; groups of them about the water pool where their statuesque figures are reflected in the water, are charming. The Delphinium should not be planted indiscriminately with other plants. It and the Gaillardia, as an example, clash. It should be by itself, or flanked with scarlet or white blossoms. It is at its best when seen alone against the sky line, but is fine with green shrubs for a background, and pure white flowers in front of or beside it. One of the most beautiful hedges imaginable is a row of stately Delphiniums, with a row of Day Lilies, pure white, or Shasta Daisies, in front of them. The Delphinium has its first and best blooming in June and July. As the blossoms fade, cut the blossoming stem to the ground. Another will grow up quickly and blossom. Repeating this will prolong the blossoming season into November. The Delphinium does its best in rich, deeply cultivated soil, but will grow anywhere. It is recommended for the shady corner, and for the rock garden as well; and is a magnificent plant for seaside planting. One of the best for cut flowers, and may be planted for that purpose in the cut flower section of the garden. The purity of its blossoms makes it a good variety to plant in cemeteries; its color and length of stem make it also a fine flower for altar decorations.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (see Garden Pink).

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE (Dig-i-tal'-lis)—

The name is from digitales—the finger of a glove, referring to the shape of the flower. Some describe the blossom as thimble-shaped. It is a good, wholesome, old-fashioned plant that will always be popular. It is dignified and stately, clean of growth, hardy and of easy culture. The plant itself is ornamental. Grows a foot or more in height, with large deeply veined leaves. The blossoms are borne on long stiff flower-stems that grow up in strong vertical lines, from three to five feet tall. It blossoms in June or July, but the season may be prolonged into late August or September if the stalks are cut down when the blossoms fade. It does well in either sun or shade, is decorative in the beds or borders with other plants. Like the Hollyhock and Delphinium, it is tall, narrow, upright and may be massed with smaller foliage plants, may be used for contrastive emphasis, or as the background for lower perennials, or in front of shrubs. The blossoms are in white, pink-lavender, and rose, with intermediate shades, while the throats of the individual flowers are heavily spotted. The Foxglove was formerly a biennial, blooming for only two years, but has now been bred into a perennial. It is not so conspicuous as the Larkspur or the Oriental Poppy and is therefore very useful as a blending plant in the border, working in well with all the colors.

EULALIA GRACILLIMA or STRIPED EULALIA

(U-la'-li-a)—An oriental grass, or Japanese rush that grows to a height of four or five feet, in large clumps spreading to several feet in diameter. It is very ornamental and highly decorative, having very long green leaves with a silvery white midrib, or stripe, running through the center. It is a very graceful, sinuous grass, giving a tropical aspect. It grows up quickly in Spring and a planting of it gives distinction to any place. It may be planted in

Eulalia—Continued

front of tall shrubbery, or in borders in any yard with satisfaction. It is very hardy everywhere. There are several special situations in which it may be used to great advantage. Small clumps in the rock garden or the bog garden; in masses along river banks or stream sides; very effective in large circular beds in public grounds; in beds or as borders to driveways in large private grounds; makes a very beautiful, graceful, distinctive and striking hedge or division line between properties, thus creating a charming diversion in any city or village street.

GARDEN PINKS, HARDY, or DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS, or GRASS PINK—It is the familiar pink found in every old garden. It has come into great favor again because of its delicious perfume, and for old times' sake. The pink grows to a height of from six inches to one foot. It is very hardy, and exceedingly useful where plants of low growth are required. It is excellent as a border for flower beds of any sort, or for bordering garden paths. It blossoms in May and June and on through the summer if cut. The foliage is grasslike, gray in color, and very beautiful. Its flowers are almost an inch across in various colors, pink, purple, white, and variegated, with fringed petals and have a spicy, penetrating odor that lingers in the air at noon or evening, or fills a room with a most delicate, delightful perfume. It will grow almost anywhere, but prefers a sunny, dry location. It is a free bloomer. is fine for cutting; one of the best small plants for the rock garden.


Digitalis

GAILLARDIA or BLANKET FLOWER, Gail-lardia Aristata (Gay-lar'-dee-ah)—One of the most conspicuous and decorative of all the perennials. Grows to $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height. Blossoms in June in wonderful profusion and continues to blossom till November, on ample, sturdy, self-supporting stems. Flowers are daisy-like in form, two and three inches across in gorgeous colors. The center of the flower is a dark red-brown, or maroon, while the petals are orange, crimson, red, yellow or copper, shading into rings of color, making it a most conspicuously beautiful and showy plant. The plant has dense tufts of drooping leaves. Is hardy and may be grown anywhere, but seems to succeed best in a rather light soil. Especially fine for cut flowers because of its unusual colors, and because its blossoms last a long time in water. When used in a border it should have a section to itself. It does not blend well with all colors, but may be placed near lighter yellow with good effect. Very beautiful for bordering paths. A very satisfactory plant.

GOLDEN GLOW—The golden-yellow horticultural variety of *Rudbeckia Laciata*, or Cone Flower (**Rude-beck'-i-ah**). Grows five to seven feet high. Foliage deeply cut, handsome bright green. Flowers are fine golden-yellow, very double, resembling large hardy chrysanthemums. It is very hardy, will grow anywhere, spreads rapidly; should be transplanted occasionally. Blossoms very profusely from July into September. When through, cut to ground and new shoots will spring up and blossom in October near the ground. Is excellent for a background for other perennials or low shrubs. Flowers



Gaillardia

Golden Glow—Continued

are good for cutting. It is a rather coarse plant and should not be used too freely. Is best in clumps here and there, but in large landscaping plans is very effective when massed in large plantations along streams or woodlets to be observed from a distance.

GYPSOPHILA—For description see Baby's Breath.

HELIOTROPE, or HARDY GARDEN HELIOTROPE (Heel'-yah-trope)—Not to be confused with the familiar Heliotrope that grows from seed. It is a variety of *Valeriana Officinalis*, or Common Valerian, and is hardy; grows to about three feet in height and in June and July produces dainty rose-pink flowers in dense clusters. The foliage is delicate and graceful, light green in color. Both foliage and flowers have a decided heliotrope fragrance, delicate and haunting. The fragrance gives the plant its name and is its chief charm. An excellent border plant and the cut flowers give out a pleasant odor in the house. May be used as a forcing plant under glass and set out during the summer, or may be left out all the time.

HELIANTHUS or HARDY PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER (He-lee-an'-thus)—Grows five to seven feet tall. Has light green rough foliage on stems branching from the graceful, erect main stalk. It blossoms in late August or September and continues through the Autumn. Has large, dahlia-like golden yellow blossoms, which are prized for cutting at a season when flowers grow scarce. This tall showy plant may be used to accentuate the borders, or as a background for lower plants, or in front of tall green shrubs. Is at its best when seen in masses in perspective, or naturalized in the wild garden, or along woodland paths. Very hardy and very desirable for the purposes named.

HIBISCUS or ROSE MALLOW (High-biss'-cuss)

—Is a very beautiful plant with attractive foliage growing 3 to 4 feet tall. Blossoms are large, sometimes several inches across, showy, waxlike—in shape much like the single Hollyhock, but larger. Very hardy everywhere from coast to coast and from Canada south. Thrives in either dry or moist places but prefers a moist soil. It is one of the most profuse bloomers of any plant, blossoming from late June to October. It is a fine plant to have where continuous bloom is desired without much care. This makes it a good cemetery plant. It is good in the bog-garden (so long as the roots do not stand in the water), is excellent in shrubbery beds and borders; makes a good summer flowering hedge in front of flowering shrubs or taller perennials, like the Hollyhock. Particularly attractive along the banks of streams, or around the garden pool. In fact, is useful everywhere. In planting, the hole should be large enough so the large roots may be spread out. It is advisable to mulch with leaves or other material the first winter; after that, mulching is not necessary. We grow and sell the two most popular varieties as follows:

Crimson-Eye—Immense flowers of pure white petals, with large center or "eye" of deep velvety crimson in the center.

Mallow, Giant Flowering—A variety that in size and brilliancy and freedom of bloom is unsurpassed. The colors of flowers are red, or pink, or white.

HOLLYHOCK or ALTHEA ROSEA—It grows

5 to 8 feet tall. It has large attractive leaves and the flowers are borne on tall, sturdy stalks in perfect rosettes. It blossoms from July on through the season with colossal spikes of color, producing a bold effect that can be secured by no other perennial. It requires a deep rich soil to be at its best, but will grow well anywhere except in ground where water stands. It is one of the indispensable old favorites—a plant of strong, vigorous, upright growth, one of the most aristocratic, stately and artistic of all the perennials. Nothing is more effective than a large mass of these on a hillside, at the edge of the woods, or in any large place. Once established, they will grow for years, spreading and re-seeding, even in the grass. Mingled in clumps among the shrubbery, planted along the fences, against the buildings, as a background for the perennial border, or to separate smaller plants in the border and to give emphasis, it is magnificent. It is one of the stateliest and most dignified plants for the formal garden; is appropriately placed at the entrance to the house; in fact, is charming almost anywhere but is happiest in a sunny situation. It makes a fine floral hedge alone or with other perennials, such as Phlox or Hibiscus, in front of it. Is especially effective in front of a hedge or mass of Althea (the shrub), as its blossoms are similar and come earlier than the shrub. We grow the double-flowered in colors of red, white, pink and yellow.

IBERIS, HARDY CANDYTUFT—Grows 6 to 12

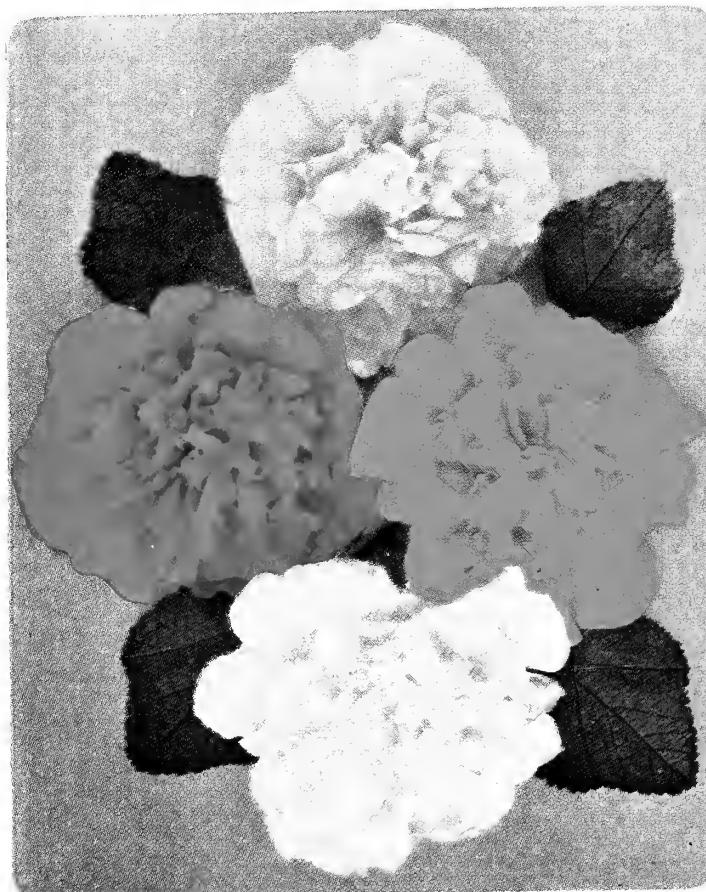
inches in height. Has white flowers in May and June—in early locations, in April. It is a compact dwarf plant, with good foliage, which is usually evergreen. It is a fine plant for the front of the border, or for edging; one of the best for the rock garden; is very hardy and will grow in any good soil.



Hibiscus or Mallow



Japanese Iris



Double Hollyhocks

IRIS

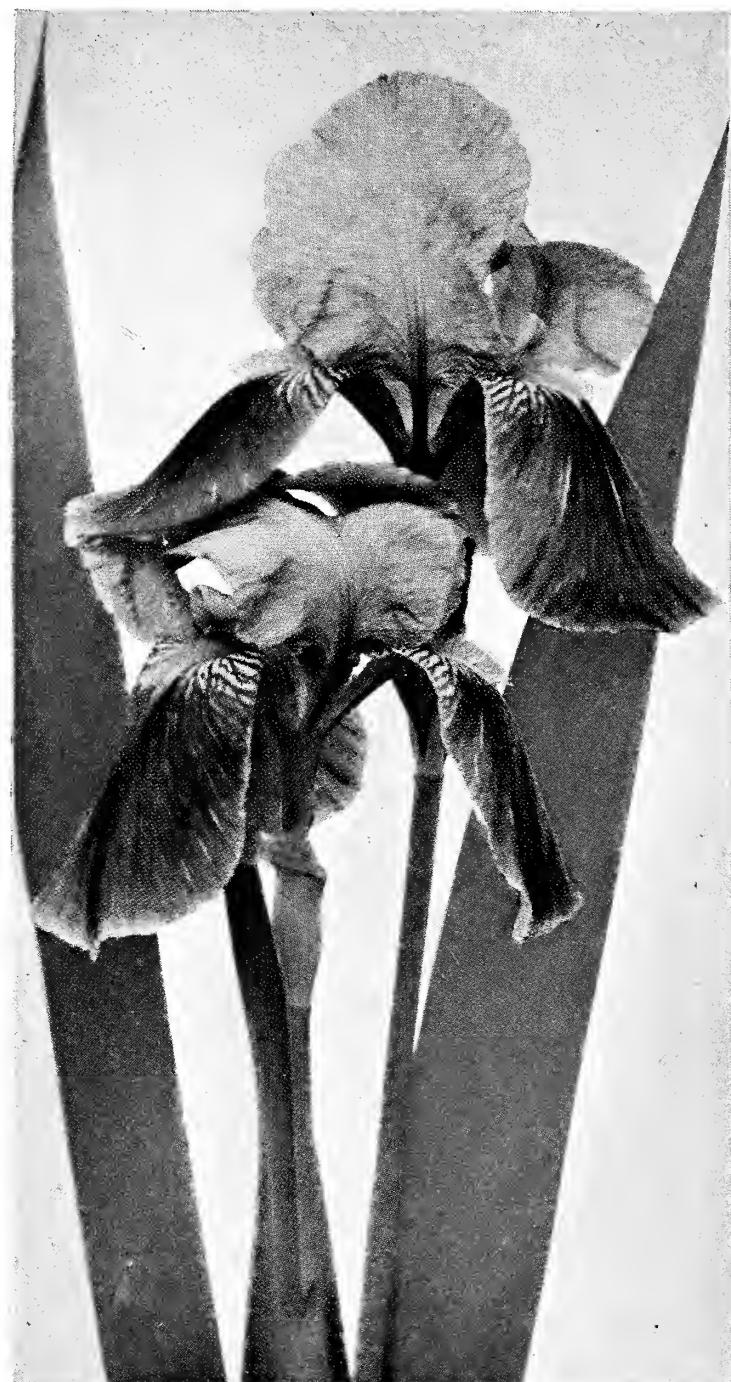
(Listed in the order in which they bloom)

IRIS PUMILA HYBRID (sometimes called Crimean Iris) (Eye'-riss)—Blooms in April and into May. In some places, in late March. Grows to a height of from 6 to 12 inches. The rhizome is short and stout. Leaves 2 to 3 inches long. Flower envelopes green and slender. The blossom is the true German Iris flower, large and showy, rising usually about eight inches from the ground. Flowers sometimes fragrant. Will do well in dry places and rock gardens. Is fine for forcing in pots for house culture. There are three colors, Cyanea, blue or purple; Excelsa, lemon-yellow; Bride, white. These blend well with other flowers, and are excellent for edging borders of any planting. They sometimes have scattered blossoms in November.

IRIS CRESTED DWARF—We sell Cristata (Cris-tat'-ah). It blooms in late April or May, is light blue in color, and grows 3 to 6 inches in height. Is said by Lynch, an English authority, to be the best of the Crested Irises for the garden. It is of strong growth, and hardy, forming great masses when allowed to spread. It is native on hillsides and along streams in Maryland, Ohio and other States, and while favoring moisture in the soil, will grow almost anywhere. It has been propagated for many years. The rhizome is slender and wide creeping, sending out long stolons or prostrate branches, hence it is called a creeping plant. The leaves are swordlike, 6 to 8 inches long; the flower stalk about 3 inches tall; the flowers are pale lilac or light blue, not large, but pretty and graceful. The plant is ornamental for edging borders, particularly for edging the Iris bed, and a favorite in the rock garden.

IRIS GERMAN—The kind most commonly grown. As the Pumila (Pu-me'-lah) and the Crested Dwarfs are completing their blooming period, in late May, the Germans begin to open. This Iris is indispensable because it will grow in any location. The rhizomes are stout and spread rapidly. The leaves are a dull green, passing into gray-blue, and are one to nearly two feet long. The plant grows 1½ to 2 feet tall, the blossom stalks growing 1 to 2 feet higher. Flowers delightfully fragrant, lasting well into June; good for cutting. The basic colors are white, yellow, light and dark purples, with many variations of shadings and colors.

IRIS SIBERIAN begins to bloom in June, as the German is finishing, and lasts into July. This Iris will grow under any conditions, but prefers a moist soil. The Siberian Iris is a very distinctive and beautiful type. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet tall, dense and tufted; the leaves long and narrow, almost grasslike. The blossom stems are tall and erect, growing 1 to 2 feet above the plant. The flowers, rather small—not over two inches across—are proudly held on the ends of the stalks, and are dainty and beautiful, in various shades of blue with white markings. A free blooming Iris, one of the best for cutting. Because of the long, erect, bright green stems, the attractive blossoms and the grassy leaves, this Iris is exceptionally good for table vases when tall specimens are desired, and is also fine for church decorations. The Siberian is very effective for naturalizing in masses, also fine for waterside planting and the bog garden, as well as in perennial borders and Iris Gardens.



German Iris

IRIS JAPANESE—In July, before the Siberians are through, comes the Japanese, the crowning glory of the Iris family, and not only the best of the Irises, but one of the finest of all the perennial plants. It has a long blooming period, lasting well into August. If grown in partial shade it will bloom for two months. However grown, coming as the last of the summer Irises, it extends the period of Iris blooms and closes the season gloriously. The plant is of close tufted form, growing to three feet in height; the leaves are 1 to 1½ feet long, and narrow. The flower stem overtops the foliage, sometimes rising to five feet. The most aristocratic in appearance of them all, the magnificent, flat-topped flowers at the end of the stalk, growing several inches across, sometimes a foot in diameter. It prefers moist soil, and is therefore good for the bog garden and along the banks of pools and streams. It is also good for the shady corner, but it will thrive anywhere. It needs more water than the German Iris, however, and it is important that moisture be conserved by frequent stirring of the soil, never allowing it to become baked. The colors are crimson, dark purple, creamy-yellow and white, with most exquisite markings and variations.

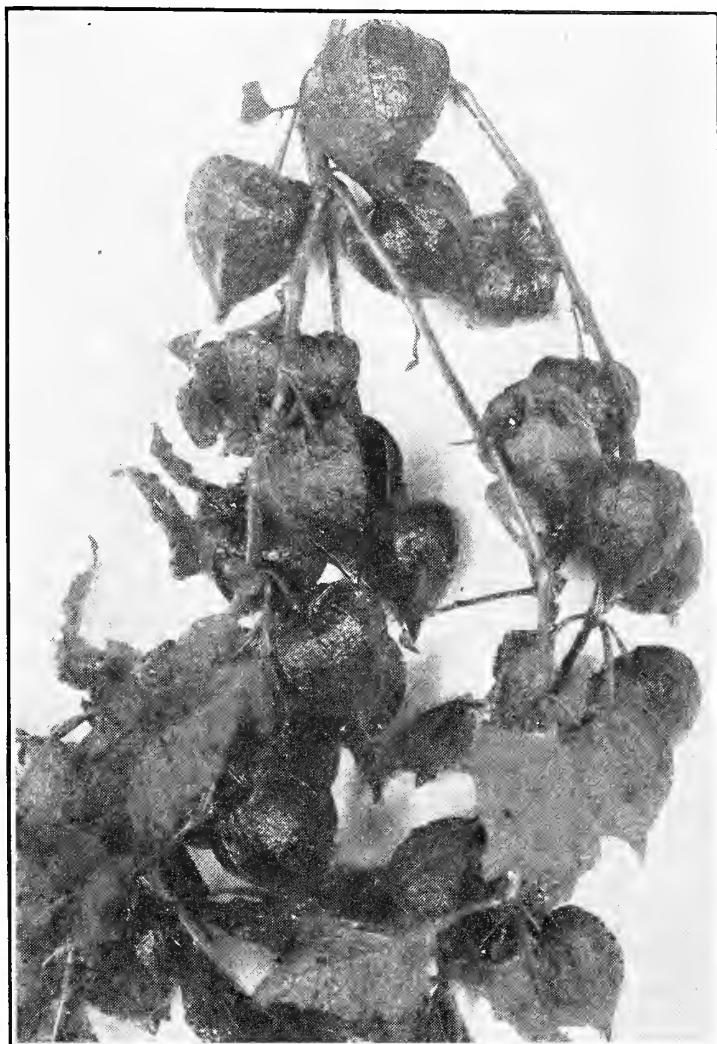
LANTERN PLANT, CHINESE — PHYSALIS FRANCHETI, or Lantern Ground Cherry—

This is an ornamental form of the common annual Ground Cherry (sometimes called Husk Tomato), familiar in all old gardens for its edible qualities. The improved form which we sell is perennial, and while the fruits are edible are prized chiefly for their winter beauty. The plant is hardy, growing to about 2 feet high, bushy in form, with large heart-shaped leaves. It has inconspicuous white flowers in July, followed by fruits which grow out from the erect stem, and are enclosed by the calyx, like a thin husk. As Autumn approaches the husks turn to a glowing red. When fully ripe, along in October, the flowering stems may be cut and put in dry vases in the house where the husks retain their vivid color all winter; or they may be left on the plants, where they also retain their color into the winter, making them fine for outdoor winter color. The plant is also excellent for the rock garden. It is named Physalis, from the Greek, meaning a bladder, because of the shape of its fruit; is called Lantern Plant, because of the lantern-like fruits; Ground Cherry, because the fruits inside the husks look like cherries; Winter Cherry, because they remain on the plant all winter.

LARKSPUR (see Delphinium for description).

LYCHNIS, or CAMPION (Lick'-niss)— Sometimes called Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin, or Lamp Flower, from the Greek word which means a lamp. It is a prized old favorite, one of the brightest highlights of the summer garden. The plant is around 2 to 3 feet tall, the leaves narrow and hairy. It blossoms in June, the flowers of brilliant scarlet borne on stout erect stems rising above the foliage, and lasting through July and into August. It is fine in borders, very effective in large clumps; successful in the rock garden, and the shady corner, as well as in barren sandy soil, and at the seaside. A very attractive and useful plant.

MALLOW, GIANT FLOWERING (see Hibiscus for description).

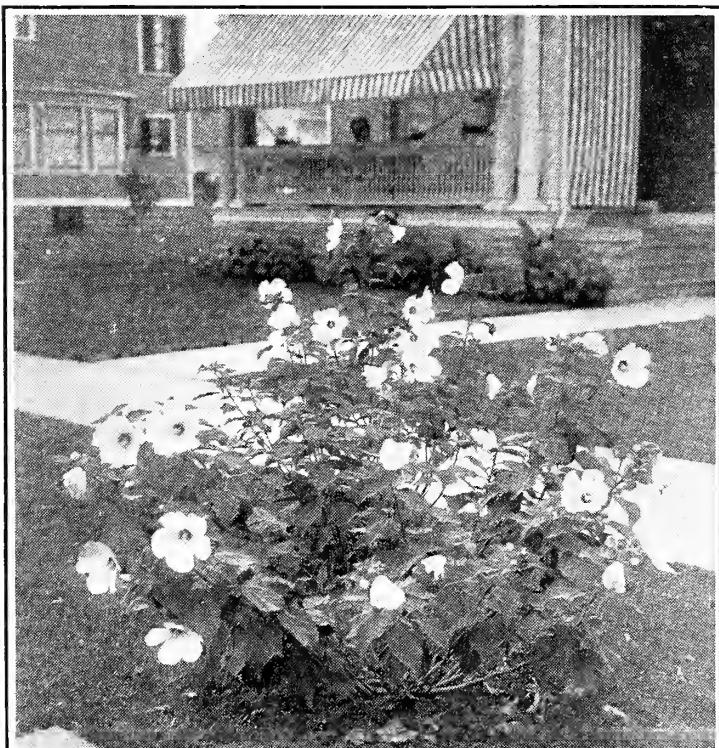


Lantern Plant

MONARDA DIDYMA, BEEBALM, BERGAMOT, or OSWEGO TEA (Mo-nar'-dah)—The variety we grow is the scarlet variety, now officially named Blazing Beebalm. Is a narrow, upright plant, growing 2 to 4 feet tall. The leaves are coarse and heavily veined, aromatic and very attractive. The blossoms are brilliant scarlet on erect stems, stately and striking. The plant blooms freely from June to September. Preferring a moist situation, it does best in the bog garden or along the banks of streams, but succeeds anywhere in the garden in any soil. Blooming all summer, and adorning any situation, it is a valuable plant. Doing well in part shade, it is especially effective when planted against green hedges and shrubs, or between shrubs where its brilliant showy color and erect form light up the somber shades like a red lantern in the night.

PAMPAS GRASS or COMMON PAMPASGRASS

(*Cartaderia Argentea*)—One of the most beautiful fancy grasses, a member of the palm family. The plant grows to a height of about four feet; foliage green, long and narrow. From it rise tall, slender, silvery waving plumes of creamy white blossoms in late summer, sometimes to a height of 8 to 10 feet. The grass has a tropical aspect, and is very distinctive. It is decorative in single clumps, or among tall shrubbery, and is good for emphasis in large borders. In roomy grounds is very effective in large beds, and like the Eulalia, makes a very unusual, striking hedge or boundary line between properties, making a showy picture from lawn or street. Pampasgrass is very successful in the bog garden, and is a most excellent grass for massing along the banks of streams and a few clumps around a pool are very picturesque.



Mallow

Peonies

PAEONIA or PEONY—The Peony is the rival of the rose—and is by some considered the queen of all the flowers. It has a fragrance as pronounced and as exquisite as the rose; it has the most strikingly showy form and colors, and the foliage is fresh, green and vigorous during the entire season. The peonies of the olden days were beautiful but stiff and unfragrant, but since the beginning of the present century the most marvelous developments have been brought about; its blossom is one of the most showy decorative flowers we have and no garden is considered complete without a collection. The propagators have given the Peony its delicious odor, and have lengthened its blooming period so that now in a selected group of Peonies there may be flowers for nearly or quite two months, in single or double blossoms, and in various types and forms.

While the Peony, like all plants, responds to good, moist soil, and cultivation, it is hardy in all soils, easily grown, and may be grown in sun or shade, almost anywhere in fact, except with its roots in water.

The Peony may be used effectively in almost any situation. It is a fine specimen plant; is unexcelled in borders; for cover in front of or among shrubs; for massing in beds, or in broad landscape effects in open fields; in the perennial garden; for base planting

around houses or public buildings; is one of the best for cemetery planting; in long rows bordering walks or drives, especially when a row of scarlet or white Phlox is planted side of it for the late summer and fall color; or when Delphinium or Iris is alternated with it; makes one of the best floral hedges, when a row of scarlet Phlox, Monarda or some other compact scarlet or crimson plant is planted behind it to keep up the color till fall.

For cut flowers the Peony is unsurpassed. It is by all odds the most popular cut flower for Memorial day; is unexcelled for church and cemetery decorations, for social functions and weddings. For interior decorations they are most exquisitely beautiful when cut with the bud about half opened, and placed in a dark place to open. When put in vases, cut off the bottom of the stalk to freely admit the water to the stem; repeat this every few days and they will last for many days. Our list covers early flowering, midseason flowering and late flowering, and by selecting from the three classes the blooming period will be much prolonged, whether in bed or border. These seasons are not decisive, one merging into the next, and they will vary one to three weeks, according to locality. But in the average climate there should be Peony blossoms from about May 15, with the early ones, well into July with the late season varieties.



Peony *Grandiflora Rosea*

We sell the following well-selected varieties, listed here *in the order in which they bloom*. The assortment covers all shades of color from pure white to the darkest red and a planting of this collection will insure having these gorgeous flowers in bloom during the entire Peony season.

EDULIS SUPERBA (*Ay'-du-lis Su-per'-ba*)—
(Early). Dark pink, a strong grower; very fragrant; prolific bloomer; very reliable; one of the best for cut flowers.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS (*Dutchess duh Nee-moor'*)—(Early). Pure white, with sulphur white collar. Vigorous grower and fine bloomer; one of the best whites; pleasant odor; upright in growth; very decorative; an old and very popular kind.

FRANCOIS ORTEGAT (Early). Pinkish crimson. A very choice variety; one of the best reds; very fragrant and showy; good for cutting.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (*Fess'-ti-vah Max'-i-mah*)—(Early). Pure white with crimson markings. Not only considered one of the best white, but one of the very best of all Peonies; very dependable; stiff, long stems; very fragrant; the most popular variety for cutting.

ROSEA PLENA SUPERBA (*Rose'-ee-ah Plee'-nah Su-per'-ba*)—(Early). Brilliant crimson. Large, full, double flowers; massive; a very superior red sort.



Peony Festiva Maxima
(See page 34 for description)

FELIX CROUSSE (Mid-season). Bright red. Is a vigorous grower; has good odor; is spreading in habit, and blooms freely and in clusters. Is a very reliable red, and should be in every collection.

PHILOMELE (Midseason). Center violet rose, with amber yellow anemone collar. A violet-rose center gradually develops, the petals of which are edged dark crimson, inside of the amber yellow. Fragrance pleasant. Strong, upright, of medium height. Blooms freely. A very distinctive and attractive variety.

FLORAL TREASURE (Midseason). Pale lilac-rose, flecked with crimson. Very large, showy, rose type; fragrant; fine bloomer; strong, tall, upright; fine for cutting.

MME. CROUSSE (Madame Croose)—(Mid-season). Pure white with faint crimson markings. Large, globular blossoms; fragrant; plant of medium height; a very beautiful variety.

DELACHEI (De-lash'-eye)—(Midseason). Crimson-maroon. Vigorous grower; fine bloomer; medium height; a good red; used extensively as a commercial variety.

LADY BRAMWELL (Midseason). Silvery rose, free bloomer; rather delicate but will thrive in good soil; beautiful, large flowers; one of the best for cutting.

COURONNE D'OR (Coo'-run dor)—(Late).

White, with a ring of yellow stamens and crimson flecks in the white. Has a delicate water lily fragrance; strong grower and a free bloomer; medium height; one of the choicest; a very valuable variety for dependability and size except in the South, where it is said to not bloom so well.

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA (Gran-die-flow'-rah

Rose'-e-ah)—(Late). Shell pink. Flowers large and flat with incurved petals; strong grower; very fragrant; an attractive kind.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (Louis Van Hoot)—

(Late). Dark crimson, almost purple. Vigorous grower; fine foliage; medium height; and fine red for late blooming.

Peonies by Color

Peonies may be ordered by color and plants of desirable varieties of the color selected will be delivered.

We offer Pink, Purple, Red and White by Color.



Peony Delachei

Phlox

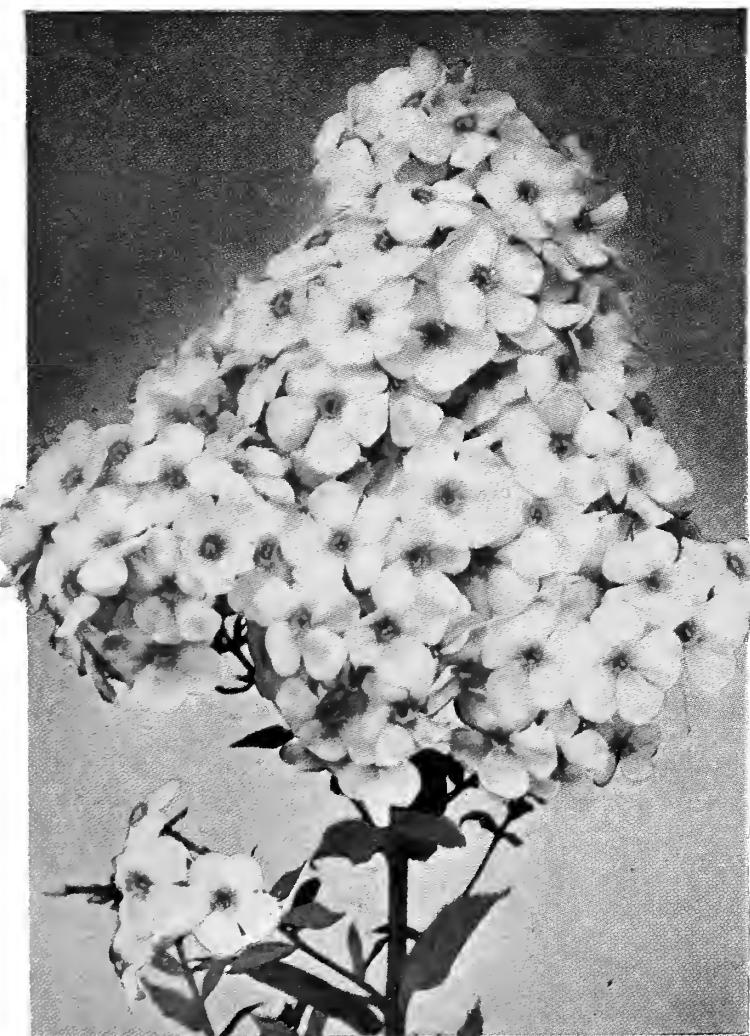
PHLOX, PANICULATA or GARDEN PHLOX—

One of the most interesting, useful and beautiful of the perennial plant families. The Phlox is a general utility plant. Wherever there is a vacant spot that needs a plant, put in a Phlox. It is a tidy, compact plant, and the blossoms are conspicuous of whatever color. The very name—from a Greek word meaning flame—denotes that. It will grow anywhere, in almost any soil, and in all parts of our country. The secret of success with Phlox is giving it plenty of water, especially before and during the blossoming period, thus keeping the plant green and the flower large and bright, and prolonging the blossoming season from July till Fall. It likes the full sunlight, but some think the blossoms are even better in partly shaded places. Phlox is a heavy feeder, and needs rich soil to do its best. Some growers advocate pinching out the tops of part of the plants, to form more branches and help to prolong the blooming period. This process may be repeated several times during the season. The roots should be taken up and divided every third autumn. The tall ones should be planted about 18 inches apart. The lower ones about 12 inches. They may be planted Spring or Fall. The plants grow to a height of 2 to 3 feet, except the dwarfs which are under 2 feet.

No flower has been more wonderfully improved of late years, and the colors and sizes have been developed very materially. For brilliant, bold color effects from midsummer on the Phloxes are almost

indispensable. They augment and prolong the color in the garden as no other plant does. That is why we recommend them so often in combination with earlier flowering plants. They may be planted in large masses for broad effects, either formally in large gardens, or by naturalizing along the streams and hillsides and along the edges of tree plantations. We recommend them highly in Iris gardens to separate the varieties, and with Peonies in floral hedges and borders—either alternated with them, or behind. They are useful among the beds of all earlier blooming plants, since they will endure the crowding of these plants in the early part of the season and later send up their tall spikes of bloom, continuing the color effect after the Spring flowers have gone. For base planting and the bordering of walks and paths, they are superior, because of their neat, compact form and brilliant flowers. They come in nearly all the colors and shades except yellow. From the purest white there are colors and blends and shades from a white-flesh and delicate pink, through salmons, oranges, scarlets, to the deeper colors.

The Phlox is one of the best flowers for cutting and indeed the plant is improved and the season prolonged by cutting the blossom stems as they open. The flowers may be used for all occasions where cut flowers are desired. They are especially fine for cemetery bouquets and altar decorations. We have a good collection and offer the following varieties: All Paniculata except for one Maculata:



Perennial Phlox

ALBION—One of the good pure whites.

BEACON—A brilliant cherry red; very showy.

BRIDESMAID—White flowers with large crimson eye or center. Tall and very fine.

CHAMPS ELYSEES—Large, fine, rich purplish-crimson flowers; very effective; plant rather dwarf.

FRAULEIN G. VON LASSBURG—Purest white; very large individual flowers; a midseason variety; tall plants; one of the very best whites, good anywhere; one of the best for massing.

IRIS—Pale violet, with deep blue center; a singular and very effective color.

LOTHAIR—A dazzling crimson with dark carmine center; tall, strong grower; flowers in large trusses; a very showy variety.

PANTHEON—A deep salmon-rose; very large flower with lighter center; plant is tall; season medium to late; flowers borne on branching spikes; one of the best varieties for all purposes.

MRS. CHAS. DORR—A beautiful shade of lavender; flowers in large, conical heads.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Rosy-carmine or cherry red, with claret eye or center; very bright; tall; one of the best.

RYNSTROM or RIJNSTROOM—A fine carmine-rose color—the same tint as the Paul Neyron rose; plant tall and symmetrical; midseason to late; flowers in immense trusses.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER—Very bright crimson; free bloomer; one of the best crimsons.

Phlox—Continued

SUNSET—Beautiful deep pink; one of the very best; very decorative in the shrubbery; superb in masses.

MACULATA or SWEET WILLIAM PHLOX—A

native species, with bright crimson or rose purple flowers in large heads; it is rather dwarf, growing to 18 inches tall, and much earlier than the Paniculata family, as it blooms in May and June. It has glossy foliage; is always clean and bright; a fine variety for borders, and valuable because of its earlier blooming.

PINKS (see Garden Pinks).

POPPY, ORIENTAL (*Papaver Orientale*)—It

grows to a height of 2 to 3 feet, and blossoms in June and July. The foliage is robust and decorative during the early season. The flowers are very large, several inches across, and of a brilliant orange-scarlet with large black blotches at the base of the petals, and a great mass of bluish-black stamens in the heart of the cup-shaped flowers, dazzling as a flame. No other blossom is so bizarre in effect, lighting up the garden in such tropical, barbaric splendor. It is very effective in masses; and single specimens planted in the open spaces in front of shrubbery are very strikingly showy against the green. It is one of the most decorative for cut flowers, but should be cut in early morning or late evening as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed. They will then last a long time in water. The flowers are on long, thick, heavy stems about 3 feet tall. The plant is very hardy when once established, and the roots will apparently live forever. After the blossoms have fallen, the coarse, deeply cut foliage loses its color and becomes straggly and ugly. When the top is dead and brown we recommend cutting the plants off about three inches below the ground with a sharp hoe, raking off and lightly spading the earth, and sowing some quick growing annual to cover the ground for the balance of the season; or better yet have annual plants like Asters ready to set out in the bed. We have done this for years with a large bed without injury to the poppies. Indeed, it is almost impossible to eradicate them, when once well established.

RUDBECKIA (see Golden Glow for description).

SALVIA or MEADOWSAGE — Bears attractive blue flowers on long showy spikes during July and August. A very showy border plant. Downy leaves.

SPIREA, BLUE (see Caryopteris).

STOKESIA (see Aster, Cornflower, for description).



Perennial Phlox



Oriental Poppy



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM or DIANTHUS BARBATUS

—One of the most popular old garden favorites. It grows to 12 to 18 inches in height. Blossoms in May, June and July and intermittently thereafter, its flowers being in large, flat clusters in all the shades of pink, white and red—cheerful, fragrant and showy. It is good as a border plant and in beds with other perennials. Its best effect is in large masses of mixed colors, when it forms a regular carpet of beautiful flowers. We do not recommend it for bordering paths, because late in the season its branches become semi-prostrate and are not compact enough for such a place. It is excellent for cut flowers because of the lasting quality of the blossoms. The stems are short and its flowers are best displayed in flat receptacles, making them very beautiful for low table decorations.

SPIREA ASTILBE, GOATS' BEARD or MEAD-

OW SWEET (*Spy-ree'-ah as-till'-be*)—The plant is around two feet tall with foliage that remains beautiful all the season. The plant blossoms in June, the blossoms lasting until July and sometimes into August. The flowers are borne in huge feathery panicles, like large plumes, in colors of pink and white, rising above the plant to a height of three or four feet. The plant prefers a moist, shady situation, but will grow in any good garden soil anywhere, and is very hardy. It is very showy as a border plant, or planted with low shrubbery, or in beds with other perennials, or in base plantings. It may be planted as a semi-aquatic in bog gardens or along the banks of streams where it is very effective in masses. Looks its best when planted with blue or red flowers. It is fine for cutting with its large plumes and long stems, and in tall vases is fine for large dinner table or for Altar decorations. It is one of the best to plant in cemeteries. It may be forced in large pots in the house for Easter blooming. It is one of the most decorative plants, giving distinction and a genteel tone to any planting.

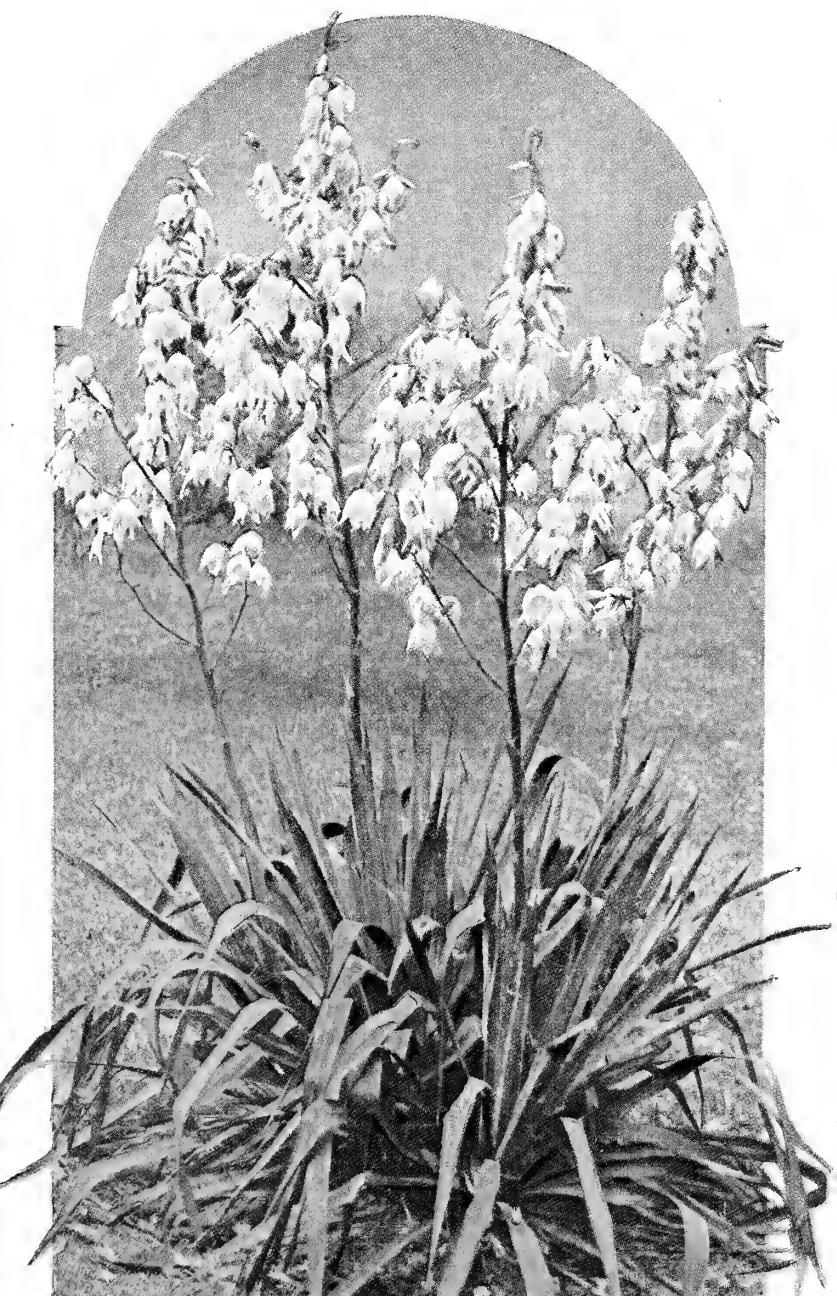
TRITOMA PFITZERI (*Try-toh'-ma fitzer'-eye*)

—This is a plant of many scorning names, but is able to blaze its way through them all. It is variously called Flame Flower, Red Hot Poker, Torch Lily. Its botanical name is *Kniphofia*. Its correct common name is Bonfire Torch Lily. Its names are very vivid; the plant itself is even more so. It is of tropical aspect, with rush-like, grassy, drooping foliage, dense and beautiful. Smooth, thick flower stalks shoot up from the foliage in late July or August to a height of 3 or 4 feet or more, at the end of which is a single fiery, slightly drooping cone of orange-scarlet flowers up to 12 inches long, a hundred blossoms more or less to the cone. The plant and flower are beautiful in form, and at the same time are aggressively conspicuous. Its size, peculiar form and beauty and vivid coloring make this plant one of commanding beauty, an outstanding highlight in every situation it adorns. It is therefore very fine when used as a specimen here and there in the green shrubbery, where it will be as prominent as a lighthouse in a fog. It is excellent in the border to give emphasis and to separate other varieties of plants; may be used almost anywhere with good effect. Planted in large masses on a hillside it looks like a fiery sunset. It is of the same orange-scarlet as the Oriental Poppy, and we strongly recommend planting them together. When the Poppies go to sleep in July the Bonfire Torchlily will take up the blazing color standard and carry on till October. The plant will grow anywhere, but is not hardy, and should be used as a bedding plant, like Gladioli and Cannas; that is, taken up in the Fall and put in dry sand in a cool cellar. An advantage in this is that the roots may be placed where most needed each Spring. They may be very thoroughly mulched and left in the ground if desired, which is sometimes the easier way when they are planted in large masses.



Tritoma or Red Hot Poker

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA or COMMON YUCCA (*Yucca*'-ah)—Sometimes called Adam's Needle. It is a relative of the Chapparal Yucca, and other members of the family that grow in the Southwest to a height of 10 to 20 feet, and resembles them in all but size, and also to the Mexican Date Yucca, the Joshua Yucca, the Spanish Bayonet, and others. The relationship is interesting because it gives our common Yucca a tropical background and aspect; and it is indeed in appearance a true desert plant. Its foliage is evergreen, making it a good plant for winter aspect. The plant itself is low and broad, with leaves broad, thick, pointed and swordlike, growing to a length of 1 to 2 feet and drooping over to the ground. It blossoms in June and July on sturdy stalks that shoot up above the foliage to a height of anywhere from 3 to 6 feet. The blossoms are dainty, bell-shaped flowers, of an exquisite waxy cream-white, borne in clusters on small branches growing out from the main stalk. The plant is very effective with shrubbery and perennials, or in masses, or as single specimens. It is fine by itself at the side of the lawn, in masses on dry banks or hillsides, and is one of the best plants for dry positions and the rockery. It should be in the full sunlight where it feels most at home.



Yucca Filamentosa

Table listing all perennials described in our catalogue arranged in the order in which they bloom during the season:

Time of Blooming	Variety	Flower Color	Height Grows in Ft.	Cut Flowers
April-July	Iris	V	1	C
May-June	Garden Pinks	V	1	C
May-June	Aquilegia or Columbine	S-Y	3	C
May-July	Bleeding Heart	P	2	C
May-On	Peony	V	2	C
June-July	Spirea Astilbe	W-P	2	C
June-Sept.	Daisy, Shasta	W	1	C
June-On	Sweet William	V	1	C
June-On	Gaillardia	V	2	C
June-Aug.	Lychnis	S	3	C
June-July	Campanula or Canterbury Bell	V	3	
June-July	Heliotrope	P	3	C
June-Fall	Coreopsis	Y	2	C
June-July	Poppy, Oriental	S	2	C
June-On	Delphinium or Larkspur	B	5	C
June-July	Digitalis or Foxglove	W-P	4	C
June-July	Yucca	W	2	
June-Oct.	Hibiscus or Mallow or Crimson Eye	R-P-W	4	
June-Sept.	Monarda	R	4	
June-Aug.	Anchusa	B	5	C
July-Sept.	Blue Bird Flower or Veronica	B	3	C
July-On	Hollyhock	V	7	
July-Sept.	Gypsophila or Baby's Breath	P	3	C
July-On	Salvia	S	3	C
July-Sept.	Achillea	W	2	C
July-Sept.	Rudbeckia or Golden Glow	Y	6	C
July-Oct	Aster, Cornflower	B	2	C
July-Oct.	Phlox	V	2	C
Aug.-Sept.	Helianthus	Y	6	C
Aug.-Oct.	Tritoma or Red Hot Poker or Flame Flower	S	4	
Aug.-On	Anemone	P-W	3	
Sept.-On	Chrysanthemum	W-P-O-Y	2	C
Sept.-On	Caryopteris	B	2	C
October	Lantern Plant	Seed pods red	2	C
	Eulalia		4	
	Pampas Grass		8	

FLOWER COLOR COLUMN

"W"—White "Y"—Yellow "S"—Scarlet
 "R"—Red "V"—Various "B"—Blue
 "P"—Pink



Bulbs and Tubers

ABULB is really one large bud, sending *up* its shoots or sprouts from one opening in the bulb and should be planted with the one opening pointing *upwards*. The small roots grow down from the bottom of the bulb. A **tuber** is a short, fleshy, under-ground stem or shoot, on which are several small buds or "eyes," each of which will send up a shoot or branch as the potato does. The tuber may be planted either perpendicular or horizontal with its most promising looking "eyes" *up*.

We have made a selection of bulbs and tubers that will furnish bloom practically from snow to snow out of doors, and the year around if some of them are forced in the house. They may be used in beds and borders, rock gardens, bog gardens, along watersides, and may be naturalized in the grass—or in the woods, or forced in the house for winter beauty. Without exception they are all good for cut flowers. Except for cut flowers, not all are good for all locations and purposes—and so we cannot generalize here, but will give in each description some points of especial value about each variety.

One thing we may say with emphasis, no planting is complete without bulbs, and no matter how many shrubs and plants you may have in your yard, there is still room for literally hundreds of bulbs. They take up no room, you might say. They supplement the shrubs and perennials. They enhance the beauty of any planting.

On the other hand, they are sufficient unto themselves. Without a shrub or a perennial on the place a very beautiful and effective planting of bulbs may be made that will fit any location and furnish continuous bloom during the entire season; but in such a garden winter beauty would be lacking. The ideal way is to plant them wherever there is a place for them in the shrubbery and perennial beds and borders, to border paths and walks and to supplement this by having somewhere in the garden a space set aside for a bulb garden, as you would a rose or iris garden.

As a class, the bulbs *may* be taken up and stored for winter, or left in the ground; while the tubers *must* be taken up in the Fall and stored in a dry, cool place. When bulbs are taken up, it should be done after the tops have died and they are matured. They should be left out until they are dry, and may then be spread out on the floor of a loft or attic. Tubers should be taken up in the Fall only—as potatoes are, and may be put in sand in a cool dry frost proof cellar, and some of them may be put in bags and hung in a dry frostless place. Where it makes a difference we mention the best method in the description of each variety.

PLANTING TABLE FOR BULBS AND OTHER PLANTS.

For the novice, and to answer many questions that are asked us about how many bulbs to put in a bed, we print here a table which applies to all other plants as well as bulbs.

The diameters given are for circular beds, which may be used as a basis for beds of other shapes as follows: For square beds practically the same diameter may be used as for circular beds. For oval or oblong beds, the proper number of plants is computed thus: Add the length and the breadth, and divide by two. The resulting figure may be compared to the diameter of a circular bed. For instance you want a bed 10 feet long and 6 feet wide. Add 10 and 6 and you will get 16. Divide by 2 and you will have 8. The same number of plants will be required as in a circular bed 8 feet in diameter.

Diameter of bed	6 in. apart	12 in. apart	18 in. apart	24 in. apart	30 in. apart
3 feet	28	7			
4 "	48	12	6		
5 "	80	20	8		
6 "	112	28	13	7	
7 "	152	38	17	9	
8 "	200	50	23	12	
9 "	256	64	28	16	
10 "	320	80	36	20	13
11 "	380	95	42	24	16
12 "	452	113	50	28	18
13 "	528	132	59	33	22
14 "	612	153	68	39	25
15 "	704	176	78	44	28
16 "	804	201	89	50	32
17 "	904	226	110	57	36
18 "	1016	254	113	63	40
19 "	1132	283	126	71	46
20 "	1256	314	139	78	50

In planting circular beds it is best to have tall plants in the center and grade down. Begin by planting first the outer rows, placing the plants somewhat nearer together in the outer rows, and spreading them further apart as you approach the center and the taller growing plants. When small plants are used for the outer circles, a few more will be required than given in the table for larger plants. To get the right number of smaller plants measure the diameter of the circle you wish to plant, then multiply it by three to get the circumference, and divide by the number of inches apart you wish to plant.

In planting oblong and oval beds, the same practice is to be observed.

Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli and Tuberoses must be planted in the Spring.

Crocuses, Narcissi of all kinds, Tulips and Hyacinths must be planted in the fall; Lilies should be for best results.

When bulbs are grouped in shrubbery or perennial beds, or in straight rows in the front of the border, the distance to be observed will be noted in the following descriptions.

Bulbs and Tubers

B—bulbs

T—tubers

CANNA, T. (Can'-ah)—For spring planting only.

It is one of the most showy of all the bedding plants—in fact, it is as a bedding plant that it should always be used. There may be groups of it in the shrubbery, or the border, but it is in masses that it is at its best. In large beds in parks and grounds of public buildings it is unsurpassed; on large private estates it may be planted to advantage in large beds; in small grounds the bold, flamboyant beauty of its large, tropical leaves and great heads of brilliant flowers make it too conspicuous a plant for large beds, but used in moderation it adds color and brightness. It may be used very effectively as a border for walks. Whether thus used or in beds it should be bordered with some dense perennial, like Phlox, growing to a height of one to two feet. The plants grow to a height of three to seven feet. Its leaves are broad, almost fanlike—very tropical in appearance, green to copper and bronze in color, some upright, some slightly drooping—all growing out from dark colored, large, stiff, erect stems that grow somewhat like large cornstalks. The blossoms are partly concealed by the foliage, but mostly rise above it, and are in large clusters in very showy shades of white, yellow, crimson, pink, purple, orange, red, etc. The blossoms come in early summer—depending on when the roots are planted—and keep coming until fall, as

the roots may be planted as soon as danger of frost is past, or as late as June, but the earlier the better. May be planted in mixed colors but are better planted in beds of a single color and kind. The beauty is in the foliage as well as the flowers, therefore it becomes effective soon after planting as the plant is an exuberant grower. To get early bloom the tubers may be started in sand (kept moist) in the house on or before April 15th, according to climate, and set out in the bed when frosts are over. To get the best results the ground should be spaded two feet deep and thoroughly mixed with manure, as the plant is a great feeder. It will grow almost anywhere, but prefers good, rich soil and open sunlight. Plant smaller varieties 18 inches apart; larger ones two feet. Do not plant too deep—just under the surface. Some growers advise letting the eyes protrude a little from the ground. Give Cannas very little water the first few weeks, then as leaves develop increase the amount, and when fully grown water freely. After a hard frost has killed the tops in the fall, cut off the tops and take the tubers up, with what dirt will cling to them. Dry thoroughly and place in cool, moist, frost-proof cellar. Should not be allowed to dry up and wither, nor should they be too moist, as they will mildew. The large tubers may be divided for the next year's planting, if eyes are left on each division.



Canna : The President

EUREKA—One of the best whites of medium height. Flowers are large and substantial, produced on strong, vigorous plants. Height, 4½ feet.

HUNGARIA—A magnificent pink Canna widely used for large, solid beds. Petals large and waxy, in big round trusses. Its color suggests the Paul Neyron rose. Height, 3½ to 4 feet.

KING HUMBERT—Has huge orange-scarlet flowers with red markings. The foliage is dark bronze throughout the season, standing all kinds of weather. Leaves are large, thick and leathery; considered by some to have the best foliage of all the Cannas. It is a strong, robust grower, 4 to 5 feet high. Is very free flowering, one of the most popular for bedding.

METEOR—Splendid erect trusses of deep blood-red flowers, produced very freely the whole season. Very intense; the best tall large-flowered deep-red. Height, 5 feet.

ORANGE BEDDER—Brilliant orange, suffused with just enough scarlet to intensify the orange. A very beautiful and showy, tall variety. Magnificent in large beds. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

RICHARD WALLACE—A brilliant canary yellow, with immensely large flowers. Height, 4½ feet.

THE PRESIDENT—Rich scarlet blossoms, frequently 7 inches across when open, produced on sturdy stalks, well above the luxuriant green foliage. A very superior variety, in quantity and quality of blossoms, and its power to resist bad weather. A bed of this variety grows on the White House lawn. Height about 5 feet.

Cannas—Continued

THE GEM—A bright yellow, or cream color, spotted with carmine. Flowers larger than the average, on long stems. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

WEST VIRGINIA—A very showy crimson-scarlet, flowers produced in many beautiful clusters; foliage rich green; popular as a tall, large flowered variety. Height 6 feet.

WINTZER'S COLOSSAL—Has very vivid scarlet flowers that retain their brightness for a long time. The orchid flowered blossoms are unusually large, 7 to 8 inches across when open. Height, medium to tall, about 5 feet.

WYOMING—An orchid-flowered variety. Flowers are orange, flecked with scarlet, and in large clusters; foliage, bronze-purple. This remarkable variety will thrive in any good garden soil, making it very useful for any planting. Height, 7 feet.

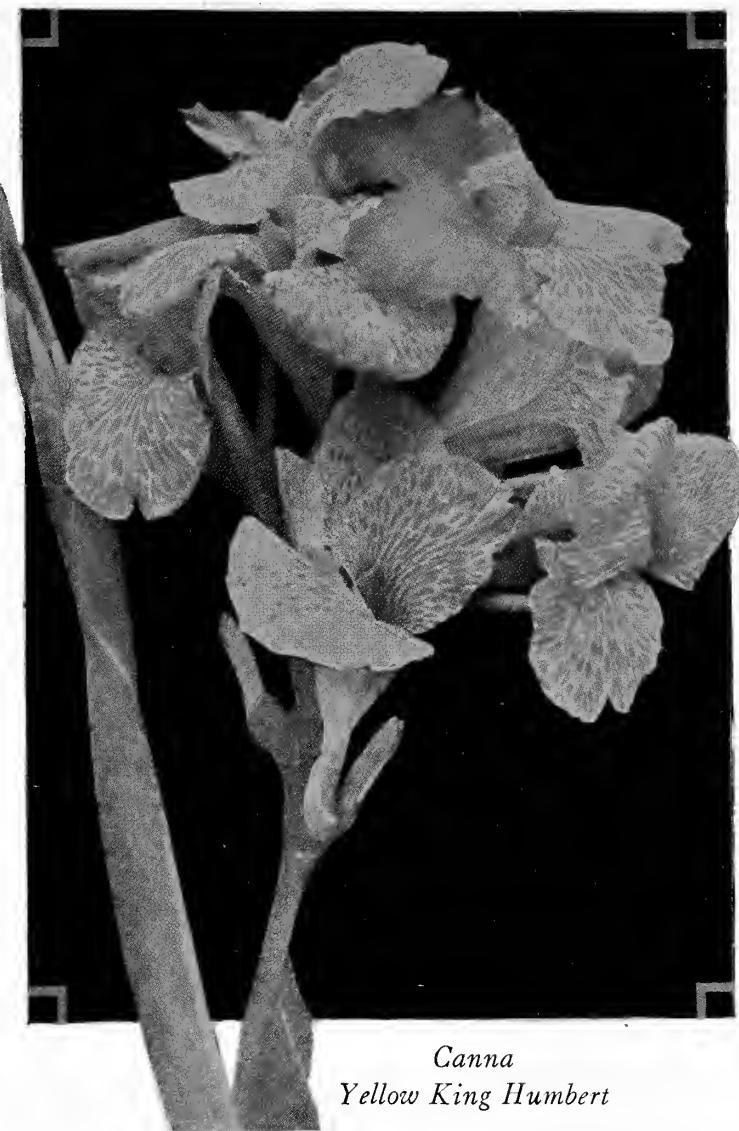
YELLOW KING HUMBERT—Flowers are large, bright yellow, lightly flecked with red; foliage light green, forming a pleasant contrast to the flowers. A free blooming orchid-flowered variety. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

CROCUS, B.—For fall planting only. One of the first things to blossom in the spring is the plucky little Crocus. Its cheerful, colorful flowers, white and various shades of blue and yellow, appear in March and early April, as the snow disappears. It requires no attention beyond planting in the fall and will cheer the eye by its audacious beauty when nearly all else in the garden is dormant. Crocuses are so beautiful and so cheap we cannot understand why more are not planted. The small bulb takes up no room. The blossoms and leaves do not interfere with other plants. The Crocus may be planted under and among the shrubs and perennials, in borders, along woodland paths, in wild places, in the rock garden, in parks and lawns—anywhere in fact. Or the bulbs may be placed in pots filled with dirt, placed in the cool cellar, and brought up and placed in the sunny window as wanted during the winter, when they will grow quickly and blossom, making beautiful house decorations. It should be planted generously all over the grounds—literally by the hundred. When planted in the grass its blossoms will be gone before the mowing season and the tops may be mowed with the grass.

Unless Crocuses are planted in beds that will be needed for other plants, there is no need to take them out after blossoming. When taken up they may be dried and stored in the loft or attic like Tulips. When the rains have softened the ground in the fall stick in the Crocuses anywhere and everywhere in the beds and lawn. The bulbs need to be but about two inches under the surface. Take a dibble, or pointed stick, and a bagful or basketful of bulbs and go about the place, punching holes in the ground with the stick, dropping the bulbs to the bottom of the holes and covering them with a little dirt. That's all you have to do—nature will do the rest.

DAFFODILS, B.—(See Narcissus for description.)

DAHLIAS, T.—(See page 44.)



*Canna
Yellow King Humbert*

HYACINTH, B. (High-a-cinth)—For fall planting. We recommend it very strongly for house culture and for bedding. It blooms in the spring just as the early Tulips close, and its pure colors, beautiful form, and exquisite perfume make it one of the most invaluable little plants. The plant has stiff, upright, narrow green leaves, growing up from the bulb; the bell-shaped blossoms are in large, showy, thick clusters, on short sturdy stems. Each floret in the cluster is a complete little flower. The plant and blossoms grow to a height of from eight to twelve inches. Blossoms in April and May. The tops disappear soon after the blossoms go. The flowers are in white, pink, red, yellow, lilac and purple. A mixture of them is a delight in any planting. It is not used enough. Its conspicuous beauty adds tone and color to any planting, and it comes just at the right time. It may be set in clumps among the shrubbery; among the perennials; is indispensable in the bulb garden; may be used with magnificent effects in bordering paths or in front of floral hedges. We recommend it especially for planting among the lilies to furnish bloom before the lilies begin. White lilies and mixed Hyacinths make a peculiarly appropriate cemetery planting. May be used for cut flowers in low receptacles.

Is one of the most popular bulbs for house forcing in winter and spring, and is much used in window ledge and porch box plantings.

JONQUILS, B. (John'-quill)—See Narcissus for description.



Decorative Dahlia



Cactus Dahlia

Dahlias

DAHLIA, T. (Dal'-yah)—For spring planting only. One of the most popular, beautiful and useful plants. A native of Central America, it early attracted favorable attention and has been in cultivation since the eighteenth century. For more than a hundred years there has been steady improvement made by the propagators and during the past several years the improvement has been very marked. The plant itself has been made compact and ornamental; its size has been reduced to garden proportions and its flowers improved in form and color. There are now nine or more classes of Dahlias, but for all practical purposes, this may be reduced to five, which we sell.

The five main varieties of Dahlias are the Decorative, the Peony-flowered, the Pompon, Show, and the Cactus.

The Show Dahlias are those that have a round or spherical head of quilled florets or petals. The petals look as though they were rolled into quills, as people used to roll small papers for lighting purposes.

Pompon Dahlias may be regarded as a small type of the Show Dahlia. The petals are rolled tighter, the flower heads are smaller and round. They are especially desirable for cut flowers and are sometimes called Bouquet Dahlias.

Decorative Dahlias are very different. The florets or petals are broad, flat (not quilled), and nearly straight, arranged somewhat irregularly. The flower heads are not spherical like the Show Dahlia, but are inclined to be flat, or massive.

Cactus Dahlias have large, loosely-formed, chrysanthemum-like flowers. The long, narrow petals are rolled, or twisted, into quills—some tightly rolled; others more loosely.

Peony-flowered Dahlias are so called from their resemblance to Semi-double Peonies. Some are artistically irregular with long stems.

Dahlias are from 2 to 4 feet in height, or more. The various kinds are quite uniform in height, averaging perhaps 3 feet. The Dahlia is very adaptable. May be planted in beds, borders, base plantings, in clumps in the open places in the shrubbery; may be used with striking effect as a flowering hedge for summer beauty—the effect heightened if a row of lower-growth perennials is planted in front of it. The remarkable colors and forms in the newer kinds make it a queen among plants. Recognized as such it grows steadily in favor from year to year. It is classed as a bedding plant because, being a tuber, it must be taken up in the fall and stored; but it may be used as perennials are used in almost any situation; and its height makes it conspicuous wherever planted.

It is satisfied with almost any type of soil, but it blossoms most profusely when planted in a warm, loose soil, not too rich. In a freshly fertilized soil or in a soil with too much humus the plants grow too rank, the strength going to stalk and leaf rather than blossoms. When it is necessary to plant in such soil it is better to add a quantity of sand to lighten it. It does well in partial shade, but does not like too much moisture. However, it is not necessary to take any of these precautions, as it will do well anywhere.

Dahlias are in blossom from July till frost, and are among the very best flowers for cutting. We therefore strongly recommend planting rows of them in the vegetable garden, or at one side for purely cutting purposes—in addition to these planted about the place for exterior decorations.

JACK ROSE (Decorative)—The best crimson for garden or cutting. Has the same brilliant crimson that made the "Jack" Rose popular and suggested the name.

SYLVIA (Decorative)—Deep pink, shading to light pink, almost white, at the center.

GOLDEN WEST (Decorative)—Very large, pure yellow flowers; ends of petals split. Has long stems making it very desirable for cutting.

OREGON BEAUTY (Peony-flowered)—An intense oriental red, suffused with garnet, a golden sheen over all. Blossoms are large and profuse, stems long and stiff; very brilliant.

WILLIAM REID BUTLER (Paeony Flowered)—Very large, fluffy, white flowers; stems extremely long. When in full bloom the flowers almost completely hide the foliage. One of the greatest bloomers in its class.

ETHEL VICK (Show)—Flowers are a beautiful soft pink; well formed, ball-shaped; each petal tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. A reliable old standard variety; free flowering and desirable for cutting.

AMBER QUEEN (Pompon)—Flowers a rich, clear, amber, shaded with apricot. A free flowering and very satisfactory variety.

PRIDE (Pompon)—Has deep crimson flowers of perfect shape and habit.

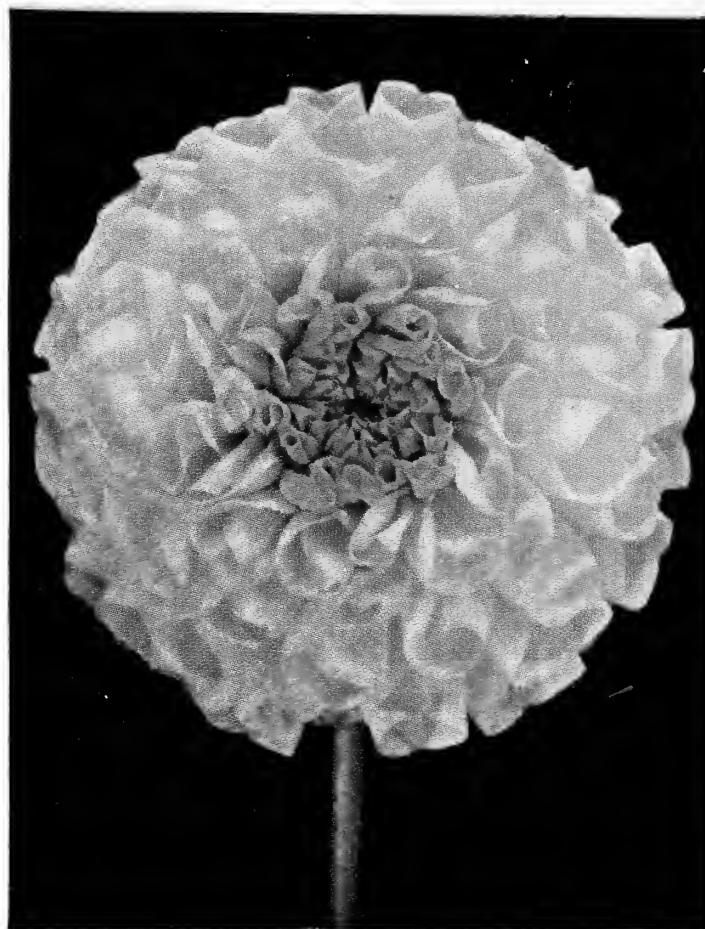
COUNTESS OF LANSDALE (Cactus)—Rich, salmon-tinted apricot color. Easy to grow, one of the most profuse bloomers.

KRIEMHILDE (Cactus)—An exquisite combination of ivory-white and pink. Fine variety for cutting; keeps well; flowers abundant and large, often five inches or more in diameter.

TULIPS, B. (for Fall Planting)—Soil, climate and skill have combined to make the growing of bulbs a fine art in Holland. To the Dutch the world owes a debt of gratitude for the beauty they have given it. Of all the bulbs the Tulip is probably the best known and most commonly grown because of its brilliant colors and charm and ease of culture.

The Tulip may be obtained in dwarf form, with blossoms 4 to 6 inches high, unsurpassed for edging beds of higher sorts of tulips or other plants; in medium or common bedding size, with blossoms growing anywhere from 6 to 12 inches in height; in the tall, stately form (Darwin Hybrids) growing 1 to 3 feet in height; for background in the bulb garden; for grouping in the shrubbery and perennial beds; for base planting; for the formal garden, etc.

The colors are white, yellow, red, pink, with many blends and variations. The dwarfs are the first to blossom, the medium bedding forms follow, and the tall Darwins close the season, giving a blossoming period of several weeks, beginning in April, running through May, and into June. All the forms are suitable for planting in either formal or informal gardens, in beds by themselves, among the shrubbery and perennials in beds and borders, or for bordering paths and drives. When used promiscuously in



Show Dahlia

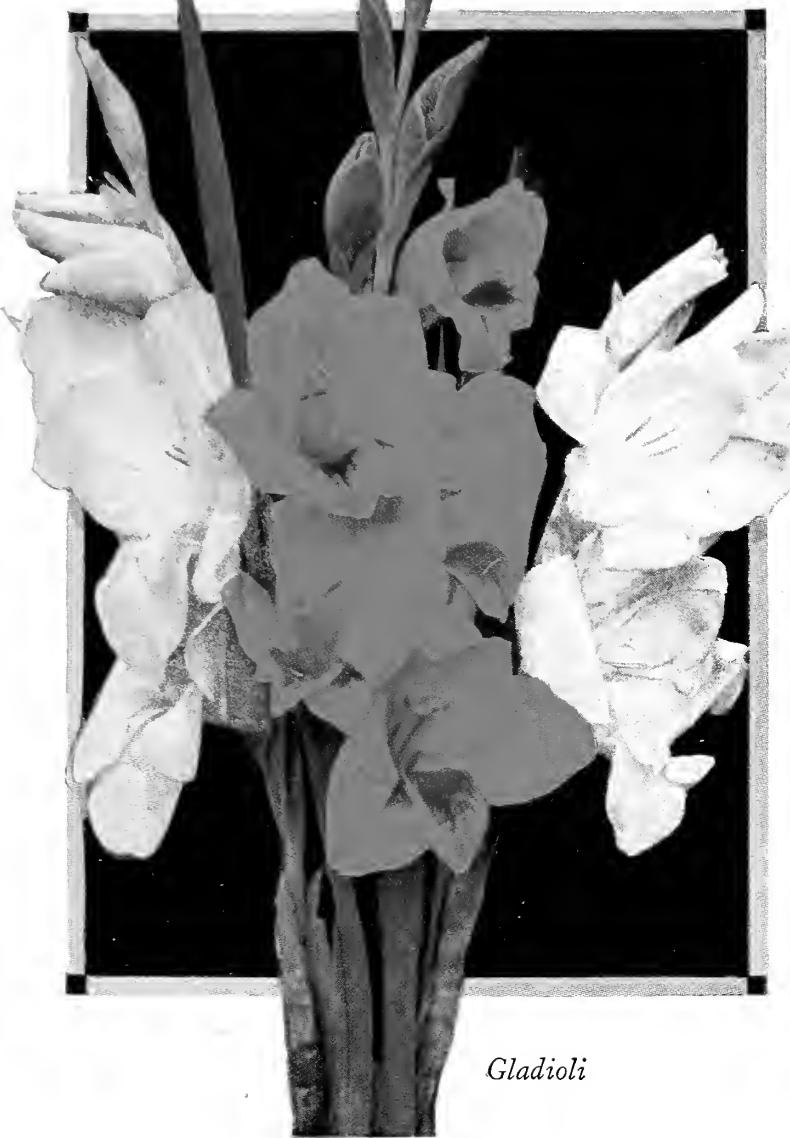
J. H. JACKSON (Cactus)—The color is a deep velvety-black maroon, very gorgeous and rich. One of the largest and best cactus Dahlias.

MAUDE ADAMS (Show)—White, with a suffusion of lavender at center. An early and very free blooming sort; large shapely flowers on large stems; very lasting, very dainty and fine for cutting.

clumps with other plants, we recommend the mixed groups. When used alone as a bedding plant, or as a border to walks or drives, it is better taste and practice to use separate colors—all yellow, all red, etc., as desired. We know of no more inspiring and uplifting sight in the garden than a thin, long-drawn battle line of a thousand crimson dwarf Tulips lined up for review one deep in a single unbroken rank the whole length of the perennial or shrubbery garden. Stand at one end of such a line and look at it toward the sun and doubt the omnipotence of the Artist who created it if you can. No matter how much of other things you have planted, there is always room for a hundred or a thousand Tulips in your yard.

We sell the dwarf, medium, and tall, mixed or in separate colors.

TUBEROSE, B.—For spring planting. An old favorite, grown in all the old gardens. Grows to a height of around 2 feet. Blossoms are double, a pure waxy white, borne on a central blossom stem in thick clusters—each blossom a little gem. It blossoms in August, making it one of the best late flowering bulbs. The fragrance is very sweet, but heavy. Plant it in May, about 4 inches deep, and 6 inches to a foot apart.



Gladioli

GLADIOLUS, T. (Glad-die'-o-lus)—For spring and summer planting. Grows to a height of 2 to 4 feet, according as bulbs are large or small. Has erect, sword-like leaves a little like the Iris. Flowers are grown in spikes, in basic colors of white, red, pink, yellow and blue, and various blends and shades. It is one of the finest features of the garden with its great diversity of colors and general effect, whether in masses or clumps. May be used in borders, in front of shrubbery, and the effect is fine when planted among the roses. Not being deep rooted it does not

injure the roses at all. May also be planted in beds with perennials, or annual flowers may be planted among the Gladioli very successfully. While a bedding plant, the Gladiolus is not wholly satisfactory when planted in beds in prominent places, alone, because the foliage fades as the blossoms die, and becomes unsightly. Hence, we advise its planting with other flowers, when exterior decorations are desired. It is one of the most popular of all flowers for cutting and hence should also be grown in rows extensively in the vegetable garden for that purpose when possible. To get the best results in cutting the spikes should be cut when but one or two blossoms have opened. Let the rest open in the vase. Change the water every day and cut off a bit of the stem and remove the dead flowers. With this care they will last for ten days. In cutting the spikes use a sharp knife and cut no longer stem than necessary, being sure to leave at least three or four leaves in order to mature the bulb for the next year. One of the best cut flowers in tall vases not only for the house, but for offices, churches, and other public places, and for cemetery decorations. Even the tips of the spikes and the little single flowers may be taken from a spike that is past its prime and artistically arranged in flat receptacles. Also very artistic combinations may be made of Gladiolus flowers and fern leaves, or the delicate feathery light green tops of the common garden Asparagus after it has grown up. These combinations are especially attractive for weddings or other festive social occasions. Will grow in any good garden soil without any fuss or bother except to plant, cultivate and water it, the ease of culture being one of its good points.

Many very noted culturists have brought out marvelous Gladioli. Among the best of them all has been Victor Lemoine, of Nancy, France, whose influence has been so largely felt in the plant world. His hybrids are distinguished by the many varied beautiful throat blotches in the flowers. Then Matthew Crawford and others brought out many new varieties, known the world over. Gladioli come in exquisitely beautiful shades and colors and in no mixtures are they finer than in those we sell, which are:

CRAWFORD'S MIXED.

LEMOINE'S HYBRIDS.

NARCISSUS, B. (Nar-sis'-us)—For fall planting.

The Narcissus family includes the Daffodils and Jonquils. They all bloom in April and May, in white and shades of yellow, and vary in height, growing 6 to 10 inches tall. They are delicate and pretty bulbous plants that thrive anywhere, and are very hardy. They need water but should not stand in water. They should be used in large numbers in every yard, as their cheerful little faces and bright yellows and pure whites add cheer and charm to the early spring. May be planted in beds, borders, under shrubbery, in the bulb garden—in and around and among all kinds of plants in rows, clumps and masses. They are splendid plants for naturalizing in the taller grass, along the wood paths and along the streams and around pools and are fine for forcing in the house. We can think of no earthly place they do not adorn. As for cutting, they are the brightest things imaginable. Could anything be finer than whole armfuls of large double Daffodils? That leads us to say that no matter how many you grow for the adornment of your yard, you simply must

have rows of them in the vegetable garden or somewhere for cutting. There should be vases and bowls full of them in every room. There is something in the psychology of a yellow Daffodil that would bring happiness and cheer and good will to a stone image. There are flowers of all colors in the spring—but did you ever stop to think that nature gives us more lovely yellow flowers than anything else, on shrub and plant, to cheer us after the long dreary winter? We defy anyone to stand and gaze at a yellow Forsythia in full bloom, or at a bed or even a bowlful of yellow Tulips or Narcissi on the most gloomy day in April, and feel blue for long.

We sell:

NARCISSUS, B.—White.

DAFFODILS, B.—White and yellow, single or double.

JONQUILS, B. (or Campernellia) in yellow.

Lilies

LILY (for Fall planting)—"Consider the lilies" is a Bible injunction which we should heed. There are no other flowers that so naturally inspire thoughts of purity and goodness—of heaven itself. They have always been the emblem of purity and beauty and righteousness rather than of romance or love or war. They are austere and statuesque, having an air of aloofness; and because of this quality they have places to fill which no other flowers fill so well. But they are also cosmopolitan, and may be used anywhere with splendid effect. They are decorative wherever used; are especially fine in groups among the shrubbery, in the perennial border and in the bulb garden; but are at their best when planted with flowers of contrastive colors. What could furnish a better foil for a tall, stately white Lily than a brilliant crimson Phlox? Or in a floral hedge or border what could be handsomer than a fine white Lily and heavenly blue Larkspurs alternated in the planting? And in a bed of Lilies what could be more desired than the Hyacinths as an advance color guard, to furnish the same beautiful shades in the early part of the season? What more appropriate plants for the cemetery plot than white Lilies and Phlox, and Delphiniums and Hyacinths and Tulips, blooming the whole season in profusion in brilliant but not riotous colors? Could a more beautiful canopy be placed above our beloved dead?

For cutting, the Lily is unsurpassed. No flower surpasses it for the cemetery and the altar vase, while in the house the presence of beautiful Lilies, with their sweet fragrance, is a perpetual joy. As a funeral flower there has never been a better, but while we associate them with such scenes, there are Lilies of gay colors that dispel the gloom and light up the open spaces with rare beauty. From our list a selection may be made that is suitable for every planting. The Lily is hardy; and while somewhat tropical and exotic in appearance, it really is an all-weather plant, fitted for all sorts of places. Some of them bloom in June-July, some in August-September, giving a long season of bloom when properly selected, and adding a dominant note to the landscape with their transcendent beauty.

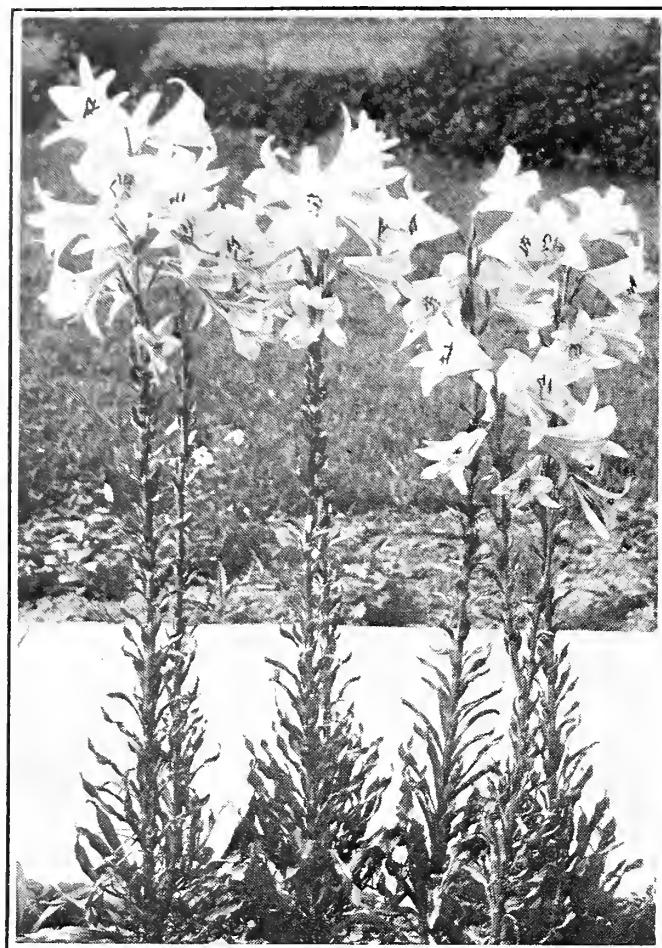
LEMON LILY, B. (Hemerocallis Flava) or Yellow Day Lily—Deep yellow. An early perennial, blooming in June and July, one of the most popular and beautiful of our garden perennials. The plant has long grasslike leaves, which droop and spread. Thrives in almost any garden soil, but is most luxuriant in moist and partially shady places. Is excellent in the shady corner of the house, in shrubbery and perennial borders, in masses along streamsides or pools. Excellent for cutting, as the blossoms last a long time, the buds opening in the vase. On the plant the blossoms close at night, hence the name Day Lily. This plant requires considerable room, and the roots spread rapidly. Its habit is entirely different from the true Lily type, although its blossoms resemble the Lilies, and we list it as a Lily.

DAY LILY, FUNKIA or PLANTAIN LILY, B.—Has large spikes of fragrant tubular flowers, 4 to 6 inches long, in large heads, borne a foot or more



*Lemon Lily,
Yellow Day Lily or
Hemerocallis flava*

above the foliage, and having an orange-like fragrance. It is a very showy and useful plant, not at all of the true Lily type. The leaves are shaped like the small plantain leaves, but are large, broad, glossy, light green, and very attractive. The plant itself grows to a height of 12 to 18 inches, and the leaves drooping gracefully down to the ground give the plant a rounded, compact, mushroom-like shape, 2 feet or more in diameter. Planted 2 feet apart in rows it soon becomes a solid mass. It is very effective planted solid along driveways and walks, or with a few feet space between plants. It is fine for base plantings, and as it likes shade and moisture is especially good for a shady corner, or in bog gardens or along shady streams and pools. The plants alone are beautiful, giving a tropical aspect to the planting, but when the showy white blossoms come in August and September it is a magnificent thing. Planted in borders with perennials of other colors it is superb. Makes a beautiful floral hedge in front of a row of Delphiniums or back of a row of crimson or pink or salmon Phlox, which furnish blooms before, during, and after the Day Lily blooming period. But whether in bloom or not the foliage of a Day Lily makes a fine show with the other plants. The combination is a fine one for cemetery planting. The Day Lily is highly prized for cutting, for every occasion and place, especially for cemetery and altar vases. It is one of our most useful late summer perennials and exceedingly popular. Easy to grow.



Madonna Lily

LILY OF THE VALLEY or CONVALLARIA.

Plant and flower grow to a height of 6 to 12 inches. It loves the shade and thrives best in deep rich soil. It can be successfully grown under trees and shrubs and in shady corners of the house where little else will thrive. Popularly supposed to be the plant referred to in the Sermon on the Mount. Flowers are pure white, bell shaped, borne in clusters on gracefully drooping stems in May. Flowers deliciously fragrant. Beautiful glossy-green, upstanding foliage, partially enfolding the blossom stems. Like the Bleeding Heart is associated with old-fashioned gardens, and the two are beautiful together, the Lily-of-the-Valley under and around the other in partly shaded places. The Lily-of-the-Valley is retiring and modest, but very dainty and useful. The plant is not at all of Lily type, but we list it with Lilies because of its name. The roots are not bulbs, but jointed stems, called "Pips." We sell them in good-sized clumps of pips. These jointed stems spread underground and new sprouts grow from their joints. Planted close together they will at once develop a regular carpet of plants. Spaced a few inches apart, the intervening space will soon be filled. It is therefore a fine plant for moist, shady spots, where few things will grow.

RUBRUM, B. (Speciosum Rubrum)—White.

Conspicuously marked with ruby red spots. Blossoms in August and September. One of the most popular, and a delight in any garden. This and the following varieties are of the true lily type, tall, straight, narrow—blooming on short stems from the tall main stem. They may be bunched close together—6 inches apart—or further if desired, and the location demands. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

REGAL LILY, LILLIUM REGALE or MYRIOPHYLLUM, B.—One of the most beautiful Lilies. The flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, with a beautiful glow of canary yellow at center, which continues part way up the trumpet. Its perfume is exquisite—not too heavy, resembling the alluring fragrance of the Jasmine. It blooms early in July and continues to blossom into August, bridging the season between the Lilies that begin to bloom in early June, and the August Lilies. It is extremely hardy and will grow anywhere. It may also be potted and forced in house or greenhouse for Easter blooming. One of the most charming of all the Lily family—ornamental in the shrubbery, perennial or bulb garden, delightful for cutting for all purposes.

MAGNIFICA (Speciosum Magnificum) B.—

One of the best of the spotted Lilies. Large, white flowers heavily spotted with rosy crimson. Grows 3 to 4 feet or more. Blooms in August and September.

MELPOMENE (Speciosum Melpomene) B.—

Light pink, spotted with vivid crimson and margined with white. Flowers large and abundant in August and September. A well known popular variety. Grows 3 to 4 feet.

MADONNA LILY, Lillium Candidum, B.—

Sometimes called Annunciation Lily. A favorite for many years, the best and most widely known pure white lily. The stems are stiff, erect, blossoms a glistening white, and very fragrant, profusely borne in June and July. It is one of the most decorative and outstanding white flowers in the garden, and should be used generally, both for its decorative beauty among shrubs and perennials, and for its cutting value. No flower is more esteemed for altar decorations, and in the house. Its height is from 3 to 5 feet. Unlike most of the Lilies, which prefer half-shade, the Madonna should be grown if possible in full sunlight. It may be potted and placed in cold storage (in cold frame or cold moist cellar), then forced in conservatory, greenhouse or sunny window for winter blooming, or for Easter.

ELEGANS or ORANGE LILY, B.—Dwarf in

habit, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Blossoms earlier than the spotted Lilies, blooming in June and July. The stems are clothed the full length with shiny, narrow leaves. The dominant color is orange-red, various in shades, all being dotted more or less with dark brown spots. It is thrifty, hardy, easily grown. A splendid sort for planting in masses.

SINGLE TIGER (Lilium Tigrinum) B.—The

good old Tiger Lily, growing to a height of 2 to 5 feet. Flowers bright deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct purplish black spots, borne in many clusters in August and September. A remarkably useful plant, especially attractive in borders and other places where it can be grown in masses.

DOUBLE TIGER (Lilium Tigrinum Florepleno) B.—

Has full, fluffy, double flowers in August and September, bright orange-scarlet, spotted with black. Taller than the single, growing 4 to 5 feet. Fine in clumps to separate smaller plants in the borders, or among the shrubbery. Very showy in large masses in the background.



A hedge of the new dwarf Lodense Privet, a striking feature of the well-planted grounds of the Country Club, Newark, New York

Hedging

HEDGES have been called "live fences." Their uses are manifold. They can be used to fit any planting scheme, and combine beauty and utility. Grown high, they form wind-breaks and perfect seclusion; grown thick, they are a defense against trespassers, whether on four feet or two; they identify property lines; they screen the vegetable garden and service yard; they form a magnificent background for shrubs, plants and garden accessories, such as summer houses, pergolas, sundials, gazing globes, bird-baths, etc.; they screen objectionable views. As a background for a rose garden, iris garden or perennial garden, a green hedge is unsurpassed. It emphasizes the beauty of the plants, acts as a wind-break, and reflects all the beauties of yard and garden. The front yard does not matter so much, but even for that we advise hedges of lower growth, shrubs, or perennials. Every back yard should be adequately enclosed, secluded, and made a part of the home.

Like vines, the material for a hedge should be chosen with discrimination. Several things are to be considered in choosing a hedge, and we make a few classifications of the common uses of hedges and name plants that typify each class. Keep it in mind that hedges first of all should be attractive objects in the landscape, that they add color charm to every aspect.

Different Types of Hedges

The informal hedge. Suitable for houses of low rambling character; enclose informal gardens. Shrubs of spreading, somewhat irregular habit should be used, of which the Spirea Van Houtte is a type.

Then there is the flowering hedge. This is somewhat of a vague characterization, but it may include practically all of the flowering shrubs and perennial plants, used singly or in combinations. It is designed primarily for beauty and color. It is possible to plant hedges that will be gorgeously beautiful practically all the summer and autumn; and by proper selection carry on through the winter, giving still a cheerful aspect when there are no flowers. This opens the door for many shrubs and perennials. There is hardly one that does not make good hedging material, and there are several that supply the winter color.

For flowering hedges select the shrubs that have longest blooming periods. Then in front of the shrubs set a secondary hedge of some perennial that will bloom before or after the shrubs, thus filling the entire season with color.

Then there are the perennial hedges. We recommend these especially for the summer home, or for property lines in the front yard of any home. The fancy grasses may also be used.

The peonies are among the best for perennial hedges. Select colors that harmonize; alternate the early, mid-season and late varieties; set a row of white and crimson or pink Phlox in front of the Peonies; in front of all a straight row of early crimson Tulips—and you will have color from April until frost.

Day Lilies with red and white Phlox behind, form a beautiful summer hedge.

A straight row of stately Larkspurs behind a row of white Day Lilies and in front of the Lilies, red Tulips, will also furnish a season's bloom; or a hedge of Blue Bird Flower with red Phlox in front of it—nothing could be showier.

Or a dignified, formal row of Hollyhocks with some perennial of lower growth, like Anchusa, Achillea, Campanula or Sweet William.

A straight row of the beautiful flaming Monarda, with a row of Shasta Daisies in front of it would make a beautiful summer hedge.

The combinations of shrubs and perennials for attractive hedging are innumerable, and with good soil and good care will enhance the beauty of every place, giving pleasure to occupants and neighbor and passerby. Study the shrub and perennial sections of this catalogue and select your own, remembering that "Every Plant is a Hedging Plant," if you want to use it as such.

The next group is formal hedging. That is, hedging for prim, formal effect; that either grows in compact, symmetrical form naturally, or may be trimmed into such form. This class is typified by the Arbor Vitae, Privets, Althea, etc. This sort of hedge should be used around buildings of upright, formal architecture, or around formal, geometrically planned gardens and grass plots.

Hedging for wind-breaks. These are not needed in city or ordinary suburban places, but there are exposed locations where they are almost a necessity. In this class we would put the Honey Locust, Osage Orange, Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce as types.

Hedging for defense. That is, against trespassers of any kind. In this class we put the Osage Orange, and the Arbor Vitae for tall hedges: the Rugosa Rose, or Buckthorn for a medium height: and Barberry Thunbergii for a low hedge.

We list here some of the most valuable trees and shrubs for hedging, referring to the tree and shrub sections of this catalog for fuller descriptions; and we refer you to the perennial section for information about perennial plants for summer floral hedges.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE—Grows to a twenty-five foot tree, but may be kept trimmed to any desired height. When used as an ornamental hedge to grow about six feet high, plant them four feet apart; if a tall windbreak is wanted, the distance may be increased; if for impenetrable defense, plant two feet apart and in two rows, alternated or "staggered."

BUCKTHORN *Rhamnus Cathartica*—Is the most generally used in extremely severe northern climates. It has black bark, small, dull green leaves, and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers, followed by blue berries in fall and winter. It is very hardy; of twiggy, dense growth; improves with trimming, and will grow in light soil or sandy loam. May be kept by pruning to any height from three to ten feet. Not especially recommended for beauty, but for utility, although it makes a compact, tight, good looking hedge. Will thrive in shade and in dry soil.

BARBERRY *THUNBERGI*—The best of all hedges for low, informal effects, growing to three or four feet. It stands shearing well, however, and may be made a very beautiful formal hedge. Also makes a tight, but low defensive hedge. The foliage is very fine, in the autumn taking on gorgeous coloring, and the berries are red and attractive. For informal hedge, plant two feet apart; for formal hedge, one foot.

LOCUST, HONEY—A small, globe-headed tree, which makes one of the best hedges for tall windbreaks or defense against trespassers. It has good foliage and small pink flowers in May, followed by seed pods a foot or more in length. For windbreaks, may be set six or more feet apart; for impenetrable defense, set very close together—two or three feet—and in two rows, alternating or "staggering" the plants. Allow them to grow until they are one inch in diameter near the ground. Then cut them back almost to the ground. A strong new growth will result, and as this grows up it may be kept trimmed to any height desired.

OSAGE ORANGE—Another excellent plant for windbreaks or defensive hedging. On a large place it may be planted several feet apart, making a very attractive tall hedge. It will grow to a height of fifteen to twenty feet, but may be trimmed to any height. It is thorny and bears inedible fruits that resemble oranges. It is a heavy feeder and requires rich soil. May be planted six feet or more apart for windbreaks or ornamental hedge. For a defensive hedge, plant closer and use the same directions as given for Honey Locust.

PRIVET, IBOTA—This is one of the hardy Privets. It is of different size and habit, growing untrimmed to a height of five to six feet, and having horizontally spreading branches. It makes a better shrub individually than the others, and may be planted and trimmed for a formal hedge, the same as the California. The oval leaves are a dark, grayish-green. It has quite prominent fragrant white flowers in June, and black fruits in fall and winter which attract the birds. The foliage turns to a beautiful wine color in the late season, and remains nearly all winter. The Ibota is thrifty in shady locations and stands the smoke and dust of the cities.

PRIVET, LODENSE—A low, dense sort, hence the name—Lodense. It has the foliage of the California Privet, but grows only to about three feet in height. While a hedging plant, it has been suggested in the office that the "H" be dropped, and we call it an Edging Plant rather than a Hedging Plant, and that is what it really is. Few people want so low a hedge, but a great many people want an evergreen Edging Plant to take the place of the old-fashioned Box that was in all of the old formal gardens. The Lodense Privet takes the place of Box under all conditions. It is nearly evergreen, the foliage hanging nearly all winter. Planted six inches apart, and kept sheared to a foot or more in height, with a flat top, Lodense may be used to border paths, shrubbery and perennial beds, formal or informal. As a border for a Rose or Iris garden, it is unexcelled. It may be planted in single or double rows. For edging flower beds, shrubberies, Rose and Iris gardens, it should be planted in single rows and sheared on top and both sides. For a formal border to a wide path or drive, set six to twelve inches apart, and in two rows, six to twelve inches apart, with the plants in the two rows alternated or "staggered". Shear side and top square, keeping it down to twelve to fifteen inches in height. For a natural border to long, curving driveways, set the plants two feet back from edge of drive, and two to three feet apart, and let them grow naturally as tall as they will, with no trimming except to keep them about the same height. Used as an edging plant, it is more hardy than the Box and as good in every way, and that means that it is the best edging plant that grows. If you want a tall Privet Hedge, don't buy this—buy the California, Amoor or Ibota, but if you want edging, or a hedge three feet or under, buy Lodense. It is a hardy, thrifty, symmetrical, globular plant, and may be grown in pots in the house or for porch decorations. Will stand any amount of shearing. See illustration on page 49.

PRIVET, CALIFORNIA—The most popular Privet for hedges. It is upright and stiff in habit. Foliage oval and dark green. It is almost an evergreen. Not so hardy as the others in the extreme northern states. Untrimmed, will attain a growth of six to ten feet. Is most attractive when trimmed to a lower height. Is usually kept down to three or four feet—about the height of a fence. May be planted in single rows, one to two feet apart, and trimmed to any shape wanted. The most beautiful Privet hedges are planted in two rows, the rows eight to twelve inches apart, the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart and "staggered." Begin to keep them trimmed back to a flat top the first summer, after they are well established, each year letting the plants grow higher until they reach the desired height. This will give you a dense, tight, board-like, impenetrable hedge, with a solid flat top two to four feet across. Should be trimmed in the spring before the buds swell; again in July, and later again if there has been a strong growth. Does well in smoke and dust, and in shady places.

PRIVET, AMOOR (or Amur) RIVER—Will grow to ten feet in height, but may be pruned to any height and sheared to desired form. Branches are upright; foliage oval or oblong. Can be made very dense by pruning. Resembles California Privet in growth. Very hardy and almost an evergreen, holding its green leaves almost all winter. See California Privet for planting directions.

A LIST of other shrubs particularly desirable for hedging. Some special point that makes each one desirable is given. For fuller description and illustrations see shrub section.

ALTHEA—Tall, pyramidal, formal. Fine for background—especially for rose garden or perennials. Hollyhocks (*Althea Rosea*) should be planted in a row in front of the shrub to bloom earlier.

BIGNONIA—Trimmed to shrub form makes very showy, tall hedge, with its large scarlet trumpet blossoms from July on. (See vines for description).

CALYCANTHUS—Compact, good foliage all summer. Attractive shape in winter.

CORAL BERRY—Dainty, graceful form. Succeeds in smoke and dust, and dry sandy places, and in shade. Attractive pinkish-red berries fall and winter.

CORNUS ELEGANTISSIMA—Beautiful green and white foliage, making it fine for property line hedge from the street back. Purple-red bark and crimson berries all winter.

CORNUS MASCUA—Yellow flowers in April, followed by scarlet berries fall and winter. Furnishes food and nesting sites for birds. Attractive in winter.

CORNUS SANGUINEA—White flowers in June. Black berries fall and winter. Blood-red bark all winter. Good for moist places and shady spots. Food and nests for birds.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS—Very dainty, delicate arching branches. White flowers May and June. Very fine for three foot hedge if in sun. Plant red and white Phlox in front of it.

ELDER GOLDEN—Yellow foliage, large white blossoms, purple berries. A splendid foliage hedge in large grounds. A good hedge in shady or wet ground.

ELEAGNUS LONGIPES—Yellow flowers in April; the bright red edible berries following attract birds, especially robins, cat birds, and cedar wax-wings. Beautiful silvery foliage all summer. Good for dry sandy soil. Berries are showy in fall and winter.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS—May be set for hedge and trimmed back for a low edging, or be allowed to grow to two or three feet. Has the advantage of being Evergreen all winter, and carrying its attractive berries. (See vines for description).

EULALIA—Fancy Grass. One of the best summer hedges for property lines and front yard. (See perennials for description).

HYDRANGEAS—*Hydrangea Arborescens*, blooming from June into August, and *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*, blooming from late August till frost, when planted alternately make a hedge that gives a long season of bloom; of medium height. It will do well in shade and in smoky locations.

JAPAN QUINCE—Brilliant early flowers and fine foliage. Compact form. One of the best hedges.

KERRIA JAPONICA—Graceful, dainty plant and foliage; three months bloom; thrives in shade. Showy, vivid green twigs and branches all winter.

LILAC—Nothing surpasses the Lilac when a tall, bulky hedge is required across the back line for windbreak or seclusion. Flowers in May-June. Thrives in smoke and dust.

PAMPAS GRASS—Makes a showy, distinctive, summer hedge for front yard, or to border drives in large grounds. (See perennial section.)

RUGOSA ROSA—No better hedge for year around beauty. Bright blossoms all summer, red hips all winter. Plant a row of Baby Rambler roses in front of it. (See Rose section for description).

SNOWBERRY—Graceful, compact bush, pink blossoms, followed in August by snow-white fruits that hang into the winter. Very showy; good in the shade; furnishes food and nests for birds; will grow in sandy, dry soil; and in smoky, dusty cities.

SPIREA BILLARDI—Compact, upright, good foliage; beautiful flowers in July and August. Good for smoky locations.

SPIREA GOLDEN—Yellow foliage all summer; white flowers in June; showy red seed pods in July. Grows in smoky locations.

SPIREA THUNBERGI—For a four foot hedge in good sunlight it is fine. Has fine feathery foliage all summer; white flowers in April and May. Plant a row of some perennial like Phlox in front of it to bloom during the summer against the delicate foliage.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—One of the best shrubs for a flowering, ornamental hedge. It may be planted as close as two feet apart if a thick hedge is desired, but three to four feet is better distance, giving the shrub a chance to develop more naturally. It is a mass of white blossoms in May, and the foliage remains bright all summer. (See shrub section for full description.)

SYRINGAS—All the Syringas make good hedges, but the *Virginalis* is the best because it blossoms from May until fall. Plant Delphiniums and Monardas alternately in a row in front of it. The Golden Syringa also makes a very effective hedge.

TAMARIX—Beautiful blossoms in April and May. It grows eight to ten feet; is erect, narrow and showy. A hedge of this makes a very striking background for Rose garden, Iris garden, or perennial beds. It makes a fine background for any place, accenting the landscape, its beautiful greenery giving almost a tropical aspect. It will thrive in dry, sandy soil where other hedges fail.

WEIGELA—The *Rosea* and the *Variegata* are the best Weigelas for hedging; the former for its blossoms, the latter for its foliage. The seeds attract birds in winter. Weigelas thrive in the smoke and dust of cities.



A bed of the beautiful Killarney Rose

Roses

THE Rose is everywhere the most popular flower in the garden. Its grace of shape and form, its fragrance, its delicacy and refinement, the velvety texture of its petals, its tender associations and the sentiment enshrined in song and story, all combine to make the Rose the best known and the most loved of all flowers.

Roses are best in a rich soil. They require a lot of sunshine and plenty of moisture and rich food in the way of well rotted stable manure. This should be spread around the plants in late autumn, banked against the bushes for winter protection and then spaded into the ground in the spring.

Our Roses are out-door grown or field grown—hardy, thrifty and vigorous. Do not confuse our hardy field grown Roses with the much lighter grade hot-house, pot grown Roses, grown under glass and offered at low prices. Our field grown hardy Roses have nearly all bloomed in the Nursery before being dug for shipment. We produce the best quality Rose Bushes; Roses that can be depended on to grow and bloom profusely.

On planting, all small, weak branches should be cut away leaving only the strongest and these cut back to from four to six inches. That applies to bush Roses; Climbers require only removal of weak or broken shoots.

Roses should always be planted a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. When planting, sift the dirt in thoroughly around the roots, and when the roots are covered press the earth down thoroughly and water.

Classification of Roses

In listing our Roses, we have separated the varieties into a number of different classes; yet no classification can be arbitrary because the crossing of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, has brought new varieties that often retain the qualities of both parents to such a degree as to make classification difficult.

HYBRID. The word Hybrid, as applied to plants means that a Hybrid plant is the product of cross-breeding between two varieties of plants, usually of different characteristics. Kinds that have fixed characteristics reproduce these characteristics, so that the characteristics of Hybrid varieties are inherited from the parent varieties and to perpetuate these parent characteristics, propagation has been done by grafting, or budding, or from cuttings, or by layering.

HYBRID TEA ROSES. The type variety which was the original ancestor of this class of Roses is *Rosa Indica Odorata*, the Tea Rose of China, introduced from there into Europe early in the eighteenth century. The development of the Hybrid Tea class of Roses has been greatly increased within the last twenty-five years and there are now scores of beautiful varieties that combine excellent size and form along with the almost constant blooming habits of the type. The extreme tenderness of the pure Tea Rose has to a large extent been bred out of these Hybrid Tea varieties, and most of them will withstand northern winters, except in extremely cold localities, if given slight protection, some of them indeed being dependably hardy even without protection. The crossing of these with the hardier Hybrid Perpetuals, has resulted in a new group of Hybrid Teas, combining constant blooming habit with a hardiness formerly lacking in monthly flowering Roses. As a class, they exhibit unusual grace and perfection of form, the fragrance of the Teas and a range of colors not found in any other class of Roses. All are monthly bloomers covering the entire season of summer and early fall.

TEA ROSES are monthly bloomers and are among the most dainty and beautiful of roses and are in great demand; being tender the danger of their freezing out in winter may be practically eliminated and much better general results expected if they are given winter protection. Cover deeply with leaves, using loose boards to prevent leaves blowing away or they may be banked with leaves or loose straw held in place by wire netting. If rye straw can be secured tie them up with this and then bank earth against the plant to a height of about a foot.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES. This class of Roses was started something over 100 years ago by crossing the Damask Rose with the China Rose, both of them being distinct type varieties, and the class was constantly widened by other hybridizations made later on with the Bourbon type and still later by further crossings with Hybrid sorts already raised. The word Perpetual, almost universally used, is somewhat misleading, because most of the varieties of Roses in this class are not, strictly speaking, of perpetual blooming habit. A better word would be the older designation applied to this class of Roses, "Remontant" which means literally "blooming again." Most of the Roses of this class bloom very freely during the early summer and then have less abundant periods of bloom during the late summer and fall. In this class of Roses, however, are the varieties which produce the largest and handsomest flowers, but the more-or-less perpetual blooming habits of some of the ancestors of this class of Roses have been partly sacrificed to the breeding of exceptional size and fine form.

These are the best known, old garden favorites. They are all hardy. They do not require much pruning—just enough to remove dead branches. Cutting back severely, say to eight or ten inches, will induce branching and more profuse blooming; but unpruned plants in this class produce the larger blooms. The weaker growing varieties require severest pruning; the stronger growing ones require little. The size, color and fragrance of Hybrid Perpetuals, and especially their entire hardiness, make them favorites everywhere, but especially in the north.

Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses

(*H. T.* means *Hybrid Tea*, *T.* means *Tea Rose*)



Columbia

BETTY, H. T.—A lovely, delicious, fragrant rose with long buds and coppery rose blooms of informal shape, overspread with golden yellow. Plant vigorous, continuous bloomer and particularly good in Autumn.

BRIDE, T.—Pure white, exquisitely shaped in bud and perfect as an open flower; delicately fragrant; tender and needs protection in the north.

CATHERINE MERMET, T.—A fragrant rose combining many desirable points. Light Pink, double, well shaped, a strong grower but requires winter protection in the north.

COLUMBIA, H. T.—An American rose equally popular and successful under glass and in the garden—something that can be said of very few varieties. Buds and blooms are large, full, well shaped and of a brilliant rosy pink color that deepens as the flowers age. The blooms of Columbia outlast nearly all others. Makes a strong growth, blooms profusely and constantly, and we recommend Columbia highly.

EDWARD MAWLEY, H. T.—A rose of refined texture and graceful shape, superb, rich, dark red color, fragrant, persistent in blooming, but, like many fine red and yellow roses, not as vigorous in growth as some others.

ETOILE DE FRANCE, H. T. (A-toil)—A decidedly dependable rose with long pointed buds. Flowers very fragrant, large, cupped, velvety crimson with vivid cerise center. Vigorous and bush habit. Continuous bloomer. Very few thorns.

GENERAL MACARTHUR, H. T.—A very sweet scented garden rose of unusual merit. Brilliant, glowing crimson scarlet buds open into full blooms of good keeping qualities. Vigorous. Free bloomer.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, H. T.—If brilliant color and quantity of bloom are valued, then this will be considered the best red rose. The flowers open somewhat loosely, but the color is dazzling in its intensity: almost a scarlet; and the flowers are borne in such profusion and so constantly as to make the bush the most conspicuous figure in any garden. Hardy and strong, constantly and profusely in bloom, the reddest of roses, Gruss an Teplitz is a variety that we recommend highly.

GOLDEN EMBLEM, H. T.—One of the most desirable and dependable of the yellow roses. Shows large, superb, perfect shaped, golden yellow bloom, of vigorous growth, fine foliage. No rose planting should be considered complete without one or more of this splendid variety.



Gruss an Teplitz



Pink Killarney



Catherine Mermet
(See page 55 for description)

KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA, H. T.—Long, pointed buds, opening creamy white, exquisitely shaped, refined, fragrant, delicate yet large. One, of the most popular white roses.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK, H. T. (Zhonk-heer)—Sometimes called a glorified La France. The bush makes a very strong growth and throws blooms of great size and substance, uniquely marked by petals light, silvery pink, almost white within, and very deep pink, almost red, outside. Blooms constantly and is one of the most vigorous growers in this group. Highly recommended.

KILLARNEY PINK, H. T.—Good, strong growth. The buds are long and finely formed, opening to rather loose blooms. The color is rosy pink. We recommend this for northern gardens as one of our finest everblooming roses.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT, H. T.—A sport of the foregoing, similar in every respect except that the color is a more brilliant pink, almost red.

KILLARNEY WHITE, H. T.—Another variation of the original Killarney, with all its good points of strength, hardiness and continuity of bloom, differing only in having white flowers of the same fine quality.

LADY ASHTOWN, H. T.—Uniquely reflexed petals of deep carmine pink tinged with yellow at base. The blooms are of good substance, full when open, large and very attractive. A very constant bloomer. A good rose readily recognizable by its beautiful recurved petals.



Los Angeles
(See page 57 for description)



Madame Butterfly

LADY URSULA, H. T. (Ur-sue-lah)—Large, full, pointed bloom of fine quality and substance and gracefully reflexed petals. Flesh pink in color, fragrant and very free-blooming. Vigorous, of unusual upright habit. Does particularly well in dry situations and will bloom right through until frost.

LADY HILLINGDON, T.—Exquisitely formed buds of rich apricot yellow shading to orange. Blooms freely; wonderful in color but not a strong grower or very hardy.

LOS ANGELES, H. T.—A rose that created a veritable sensation when introduced, taking highest awards here and abroad. An American production and worthy of a place in every American garden. The color is the prized red and yellow combination; the petals are bright pink, tinged with coral and shading to rich yellow at the base. The form of the flower is perfect and it does not open too promptly. The growth is exceptionally strong for this color, throwing numerous sturdy, stiff branches that crown themselves with blooms of wondrous beauty. To those whose gardens still lack Los Angeles, we recommend this finest of American Roses.

LA FRANCE, H. T.—An old rose that everybody knows and loves. It remains after sixty years as young in loveliness as when it came from France a debutante. Soft, silvery pink, full double of large size and the greatest fragrance found in any rose. The peculiar habit of developing dead branches calls for very severe pruning, and if regularly cut back closely the blooms will be all the better.

LIEUTENANT CHAURE, H. T. (Show-ray)—

Rich, dark, velvety red of good substance, blooming on good, strong stems.

MAMAN COCHET, T. (Mah man Ko-shay)—

A famous and dependable rose, large, full, coral pink blooms, flesh with light carmine mingled with yellow. Fragrant petals, broad, thick, shell-like, magnificent, long pointed buds.

MADAME BUTTERFLY, H. T.—A sport of

Ophelia, stronger in growth, with larger blooms. The combination of shrimp-pink, yellow and gold, is most attractive, and when half open the blooms are perfect. A very desirable and successful garden variety, making a great show when planted in masses.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT, H. T.—

Beautiful bloom will remain abundant all summer on this strong, vigorous plant. The large, round flowers are bright, satiny rose, with perfect center and edges of petals bordered with soft carmine pink.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT, H. T. (Per-netiana class).—Also called the Daily Mail Rose.

Especially fine in bud and when half open; color, fine coral red, shaded toward the base of the petals, with yellow. Blooms very freely through the summer.

MRS. AARON WARD, H. T.—Has beautifully

formed buds of yellow, tinged with pink as the flowers open. Blooms in great abundance and very constantly until frost and very fragrant. While the bush remains comparatively small, yet it produces more blooms than any other yellow rose of its class. The foliage is quite distinct: a bronze green.



Ophelia

(See page 58 for description)



OPHELIA, H. T.—Salmon Flesh coloring, shading to yellow. Especially fine in bud and when half open. One of the favorite hot-house roses yet highly successful as a garden rose, making a good growth and blooming constantly. The bloom keeps a long time after cutting. Makes a splendid display in beds. Large dark green foliage, plant of vigorous, upright habit.

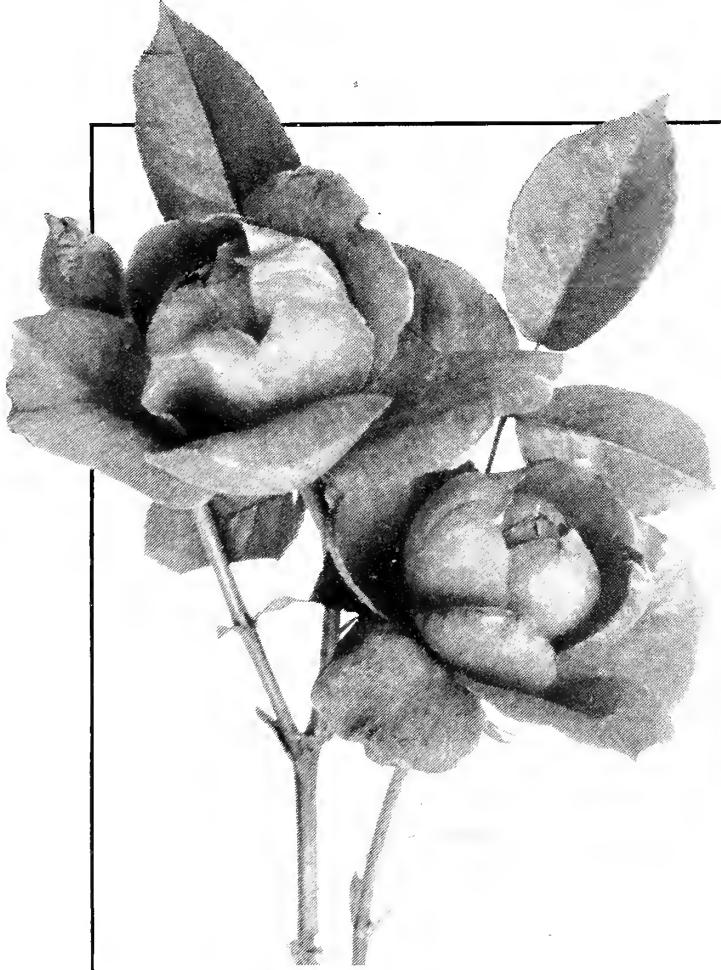
PAPA GONTIER, T. (Gon-ti-ah)—A strong growing variety, the most vigorous of this class. The blooms are borne on strong stems, perfect in bud, long and perfectly formed, deep pink, almost red, in color. Blooms until hard frost. A popular rose in the South and does well here with some protection.

RADIANCE, H. T.—We recommend Radiance as the best everblooming rose for the North—or South either. As hardy as the hardiest Hybrid Teas, of good, strong, bushy growth, with fine, double blooms of clear, bright pink, produced abundantly and from June until frost, Radiance is deservedly the most popular rose of its class in northern gardens. It is an American variety, too, and if we could have only one rose bush, we think it would be Radiance.

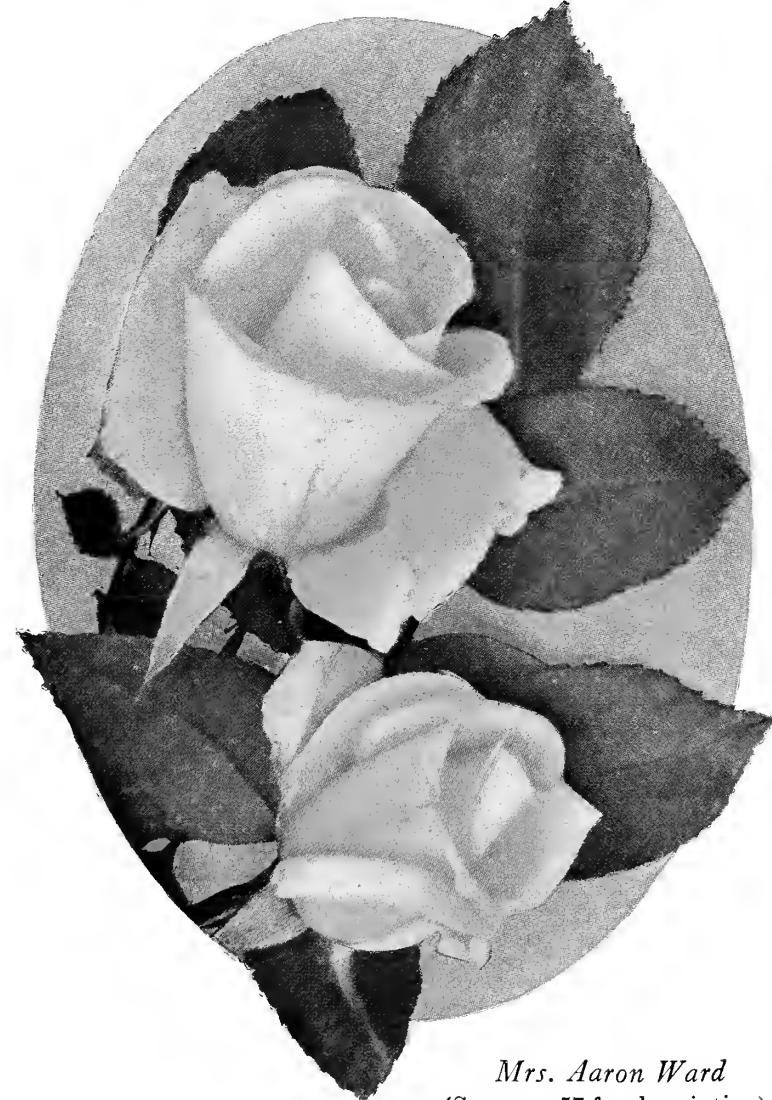
RED RADIANCE, H. T.—Similar in all respects to the original Radiance, of which it is a fixed sport, differing only in color, this being a fine, rich red which does not fade nor dull with age. A variety that we recommend for its unusual hardiness as a Hybrid Tea, for its constant and abundant blooming habit, for its good, healthy growth, its rich color and delicate fragrance. One of the best garden roses.

SUNBURST, H. T.—Fine yellow, deepening towards orange at base of petals. The long, pointed buds are very attractive. A vigorous grower blooming constantly.

WILLOWMERE, H. T. (Pernetiana class)—The long, pointed, coral red buds will develop into very large, pointed, double flowers of a rich shrimp pink, deep yellow in center. Especially attractive in bud. Bush habit.



Etoile de France
(See page 55 for description)



Mrs. Aaron Ward
(See page 57 for description)



Frau Karl Druschki

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Read about Classification of Roses, on page 54.

AMERICAN BEAUTY, H. P.—A profuse bloomer with very large, deep pink to carmine cerise flowers that are delightfully fragrant and usually borne on rather stiff stems, heavily clothed with foliage. Should have protection in winter.

ANNE DE DIESBACH, H. P. (Dees-back)—Well formed blooms of large size and a pleasing carmine-rose shade. Fragrant and a good, strong grower. Very hardy.

BLACK PRINCE, H. P.—The darkest red rose, almost black. Of good size, full and well shaped, fragrant and attractive. The very dark color makes this an unusual sight in the garden.

CLIO, H. P. (Clee-oh)—A large, globular rose sweetly fragrant, of satiny flesh color with pink center, which, when two-thirds open, is perfectly cupped shaped. The beauty is enhanced by rosette of foliage about it. Strong, upright growth. Very dependable.

COQUETTE DES ALPS, H. P.—White, faintly shaded with pale pink. Very double small blooms in great profusion.

EARL OF DUFFERIN, H. P.—Very large, well formed, rich velvety crimson flowers, deep maroon and borne on vigorous, free flowering plants. Especially good for Autumn flower.

EUGENE FURST, H. P.—Dark crimson, sweet scented, very free blooming, attractive and well shaped blooms and altogether a most satisfactory red rose.

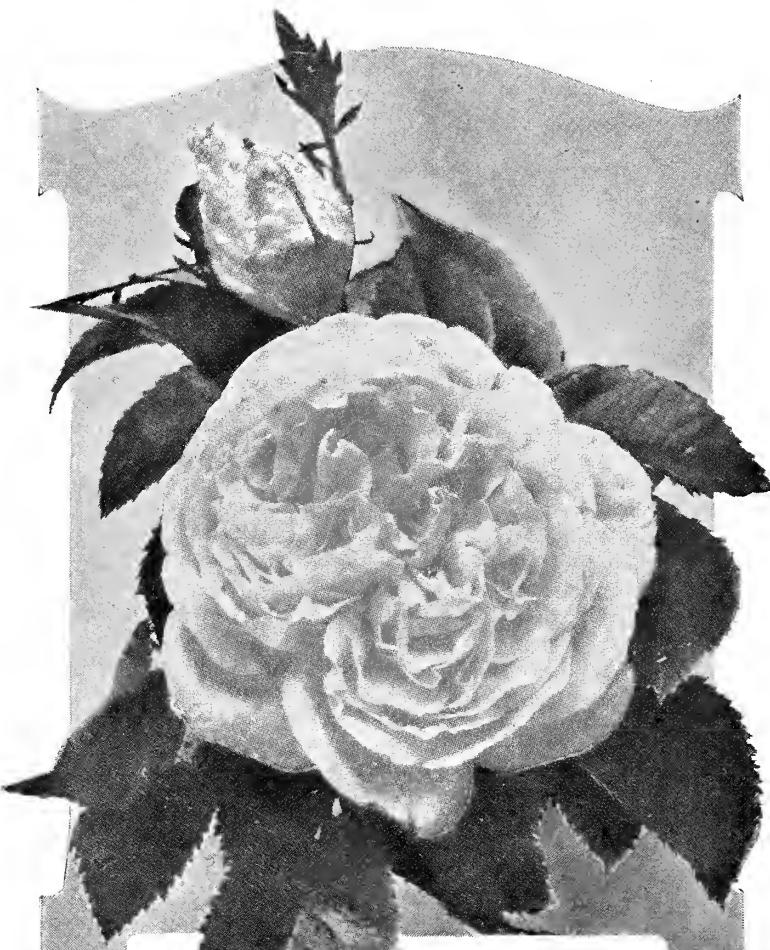
FISHER HOLMES, H. P.—A magnificent rose, and one of the best Hybrid Perpetuals, a perfectly cone shaped bud, opening to a full, large bloom of rich scarlet, shaded with deep velvety crimson. Of especially sweet fragrance.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, H. P. (Drus-key)—Known also as "Snow Queen" and "White American Beauty." The finest white rose and one of the finest of all roses, perfect in every detail. Of exquisite shape, with pointed buds framed in closely set rich and abundant dark foliage, opening rather loosely, the outer petals often tinged with just a suggestion of pink. Classed as a Hybrid Perpetual and perfectly hardy, it is a true monthly blooming variety, flowering constantly and profusely right up until hard frost. No rose collection, however small, should be without this magnificent rose.

GEORGE AHRENDS, H. P.—Also known as "Pink Druschki." In color, a fine rose pink; blooms full and double; of strong growth and free blooming habit.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, H. P.—The well known favorite old "Jack rose," known and loved everywhere. Showy, brilliant red; blooms freely, is hardy and grows well anywhere.

GEORGE DICKSON, H. P.—One of the best red roses: large, full, perfectly formed blooms and good both in bud and open. In delicacy of texture, refinement of form and in fragrance, resembling the best of the Hybrid Teas.



Mrs. John Laing
(See page 60 for description)



*Prince Camille
de Rohan*

HARRISON'S YELLOW, H. P.—Not a Hybrid Perpetual, but so classed on account of its hardness. Fine, rich yellow, small and very double. Blooms in great profusion but in the spring only. One of the few absolutely hardy yellow roses. Small, semi-double, golden yellow flowers, borne in such profusion that the plants are a mass of color.

JOHN HOPPER, H. P.—Large shapely blooms, sweet scented and of rosy red: semi globular, free bloomer. One of the best.

JUBILEE, H. P.—One of the very dark red roses: of good strong habit: blooms full and shapely and of a rich, deep maroon color.

MAGNA CHARTA, H. P.—An old favorite. One of the very best in this class: Color, a deep rose pink: blooms very large, full, cupped and borne on extra long, straight stems: branches freely from the ground: healthy and in every way desirable.

MARGARET DICKSON, H. P.—One of the most highly prized of the Hybrid Perpetuals. A fragrant, white, waxy bloom with rose flesh colored center. Plant is very vigorous.

MADAME PLANTIER, H. P.—Hardy as an oak. Blooms in great profusion in the spring. The flowers are small, very double and pure white. Good for planting in clumps. More largely used for cemetery planting than any other rose. Requires no care or attention: grows under almost any conditions.

**MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET, H. P. (Lew-
zay)**—A very pleasing shell pink in color, shaded paler at petal edges, with fragrant, cup-shaped blooms. Very hardy and vigorous.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, H. P.—Large and well formed flowers of a dark, cherry red color, borne on good stiff stems.

MRS. JOHN LAING, H. P.—Especially desirable on account of its long blooming season, continuing at periods, from June until autumn. The blooms are a soft pink, of large size and delightfully fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON, H. P.—Has the largest individual blooms of any rose. They are well shaped, too; double, fragrant and of a fine, clear pink color.

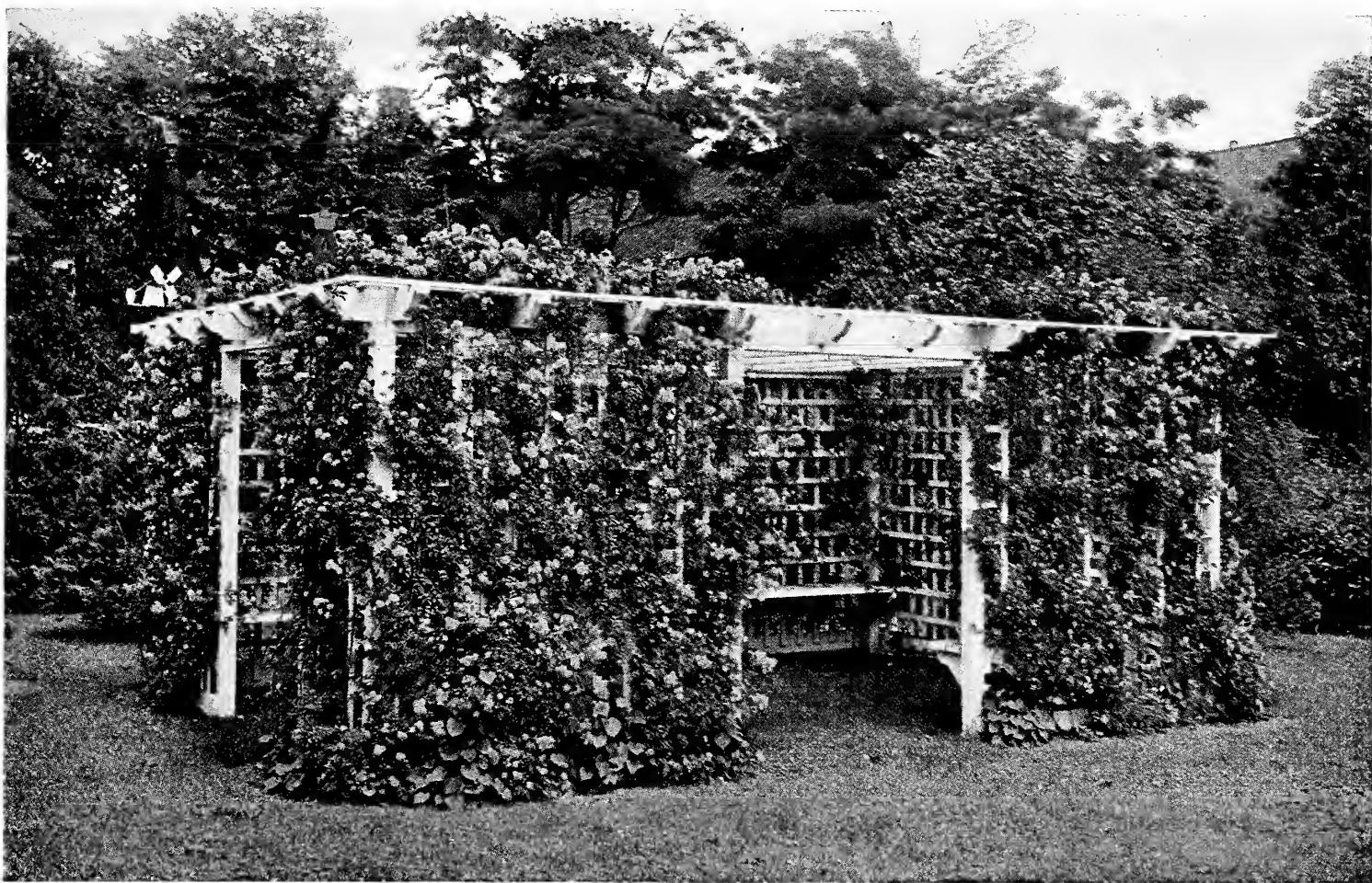
PERSIAN YELLOW—This is another absolutely hardy yellow rose, but to balance that advantage, it blooms but once in the season. In June, the bush is literally covered with small, double, bright yellow roses that make it a brilliant sight in any garden. Desirable for hedging or for massing in shrubbery. Is hardy but is not a Hybrid Perpetual.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN, H. P.—One of the darkest red roses: dark, but not sombre, being brightened with a tinge of almost scarlet brilliance. The buds are finely formed and the open flowers are sufficiently double to make this one of the most attractive of the red roses. Sometimes referred to as the "Black Rose" or called "Black Beauty."

ULRICH BRUNNER, H. P.—An excellent rose of great beauty. The buds are finely formed and the blooms when open are full and of bright cherry red and unusually large. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals and essential in any collection.



Marshall P. Wilder



Dorothy Perkins Roses covering an arbor. The backyard can be made a beautiful and enjoyable summer outdoor living room

Ramblers and Climbing Roses

THE roses in this class have many valuable uses: for training on trellises, over porches, along fences and on embankments, to cover an old stump and to make ugly places beautiful.

The Ramblers are all entirely hardy and need no winter protection. We mark such varieties "R" below. Those that are hardy Climbers but not Ramblers, we mark "C". The Climbers that are not entirely hardy, we mark "CT" in this list.

BALTIMORE BELLE, C.—Pale blush, turning to white. Blooms in clusters. Of very vigorous growth, succeeding anywhere.

BLUE RAMBLER, R.—Very much like Crimson Rambler in growth and habit of blooming in large clusters. The color is unique in roses, being a reddish lilac turning later to a metallic blue.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY, C—A fine climber with blooms of large size and fine shape and color. It is a brighter red than the parent, American Beauty, with flowers of as good size and fragrance. Few hardy climbing roses have blooms of large size and fullness. This is one of them and one of the very best. It will succeed in almost any situation and after becoming established makes a very vigorous growth.

CRIMSON RAMBLER, R.—The best known and the most popular of the Ramblers. Of good, strong growth, as vigorous as any, bearing great clusters of small, semi-double crimson flowers in the spring. Probably more planted than any other rose.

DR. VAN FLEET, C.—Hardy and of remarkably strong growth, often making canes of twelve or fifteen feet in a season. In the quality and size of the bloom, the best of the bush roses are rivalled. The color is a beautiful flesh pink; the blooms are exquisite in bud and loosely half-double when open and of immense size. It is a rose that we highly recommend.

DOROTHY PERKINS, R.—Clear shell pink and slightly fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion and lasting for a long time. They are double and the petals crinkled which gives them a delightfully fluffy appearance. One of America's notable climbing roses. The plant makes a very strong growth. Foliage is glossy, bright green and persists until cold weather. Flowers come in great loose clusters, each a perfect bouquet in itself.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD, R.—Often called "Everblooming Crimson Rambler." In color and cluster effect, like Crimson Rambler, though not so strong a grower. Blooms at intervals in the summer.



Climbing American Beauty
(See page 61 for description)

EXCELSA, R.—Called the "Red Dorothy Perkins," being, like that well-known variety, a Wichuriana Hybrid of great hardiness and vigorous growth. The color is a fine, intense crimson, the blooms small like all the Rambler class, double and borne in large clusters. Especially recommended for lack of mildew. The foliage is good and lasts.

GLOIRE DE DIJON, CT. (Glory-d-Dee'-zhong)—A rather tender rose; needs winter protection. A strong climber with perfect blooms in bud and open. Pale yellow to creamy. A great favorite in the South but is grown here with protection. Exquisite and waxlike and a superb Rose.

LADY GAY, R.—A strong growing Rambler of great hardiness; blooms in large clusters of very double flowers, deep pink in color. Fine for porches, trellises and for covering arbors.

MARECHAL NIEL, CT.—Tender, not hardy. The finest yellow rose and the most popular rose throughout the South. The buds are exquisitely formed and the blooms of very large size; the color is rich golden yellow. Here, Marechal Niel is grown in conservatories and while it can be grown out-of-doors in the North, it has to be fully covered up before winter.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER, R.—Strong, hardy blooming in clusters like Crimson Rambler, with flowers of good size, perfectly double and deep, rich crimson in color, which does not fade; and the blooms last well.

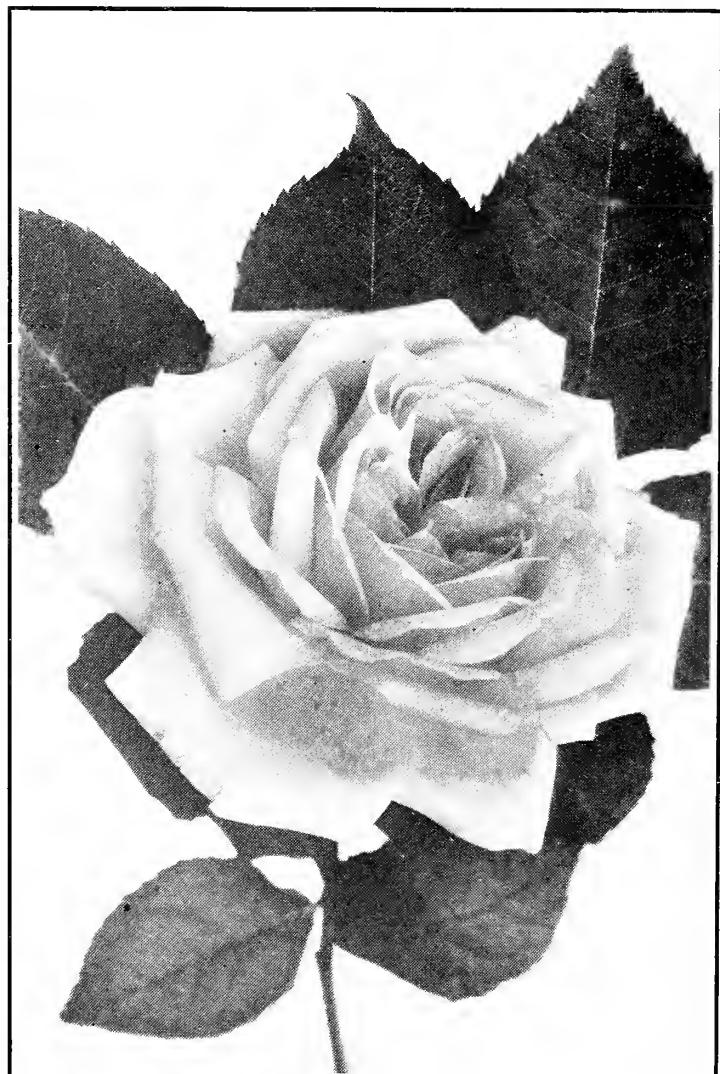
PAUL'S SCARLET, C.—A new hardy rose of the most vivid, bright red in any climbing rose. In the sunlight, it is a real scarlet. Blooms in clusters of half-double flowers. The blooms are conspicuous both for size and brilliance. With hardiness considered among its conspicuous good points, we recommend Paul's Scarlet as the best red climbing rose and one that should be in every garden.

PINK RAMBLER, R.—Of typical Rambler growth, pink and blooming in clusters.

WHITE RAMBLER, R.—Bears large clusters of pure white, double flowers. Good, strong growth.

YELLOW RAMBLER, R.—Of Rambler habit as to growth and cluster-blooming, but with double flowers of yellow shading to creamy white as the blooms age.

TAUSENDSCHEIN, R. (Taws-end-shon)—Literally, "Thousand Beauties." Entirely different from all other roses, since it is impossible to say that it is of any single color; it is of many colors. In a single cluster of blooms, there will be all shades from light pink to red; some individual blooms will be almost white, and now and then there is a suggestion of creamy yellow. The effect of one of these immense clusters is that of a perfectly arranged bouquet of varied yet harmonious colors. A highly desirable variety for covering walls, fences, porches, pergolas.



Marechal Niel

MEMORIAL ROSE—Creeping. Entirely Hardy.

A trailing rose that hugs the ground closely, making it ideal for covering embankments especially, as it soon makes roots all along the branches. Popular for cemetery planting. The flowers are pure white, single, with prominent yellow anthers in the center of the open bloom. The foliage is ample and rich green and the colored berries are attractive in the late fall and early winter.

Baby Roses

Dwarf Polyantha Class—Polyantha meaning “many blooms or many flowers”. These are all small, compact, bushy, decidedly dwarf varieties that grow about two feet high. All bloom in large clusters, of small, double flowers. They are all everblooming roses and make wonderfully attractive small hedges or edging borders for the rose garden.

BABY RAMBLER—The original and the best known in this class. The plant grows to about two feet, forming immense clusters of small double crimson blooms: often as many as twenty to thirty individual flowers to the cluster. They last well and are very showy through the summer.

BABY RAMBLER WHITE—Creamy white, double blooms in large clusters.

BABY RAMBLER DOROTHY—A dwarf plant that has shell pink blooms like Dorothy Perkins.



Above : Dr. Van Fleet.
(See page 61 for description)

Moss Roses

THESE old favorites, now more often found in ancient gardens, still find appreciation for the memories they bring. In new homes, we like to put reminders of the old home. There is something about Moss Roses that makes them different in their associations, from any other roses. It's a sentiment. Moss Roses are all entirely hardy and succeed anywhere.

CRESTED MOSS—Pale rose in color: full blooms with heavy and beautiful moss. One of the loveliest. Very fragrant.

PERPETUAL RED—Fine, rosy red, large and full, fragrant; nicely mossed.

PERPETUAL PINK—Rosy pink, of good size, fragrant and delicately enclosed by mossy petals.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Of good size, pure white surrounded by typical mossed petals.



Below : Paul's Scarlet.
(See page 62, opposite, for description)

Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa

THE Roses in this group are all of great hardiness; they are the hardiest of all roses. They succeed in Minnesota and Wisconsin and under conditions of the utmost severity.

The Rugosa wood is rough; the foliage is thick and leathery, rich dark green, healthy and persistent. For hedges and grouping, the Rugosas are especially suitable, making large bushes six feet high and over.

The Rugosa Hybrids all have the hardiness of the Rugosa parents but not always the same wood nor leaves, as noted below.

Where great cold is experienced, we recommend these Rugosa roses; they are the hardest and survive where no others will. (See Page 54 on Hybrids.)



F. J. Grootendorst

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—The best double White Rugosa. Strong Rugosa growth and typical leathery, dark green leaves and large double, pure white blooms during the entire summer.

F. J. GROOTENDORST (Gru'-ten-dorst)—

A new rose of great merit, a cross between Rugosa and Baby Rambler, the result being that this new variety retains all the Rugosa qualities of vigor, hardiness, foliage with growth shortened by influence of the Dwarf Baby Rambler. Grootendorst makes an ideal hedge through the summer. The only massing or hedging rose that is hardy and ever-blooming. The leaves are fine, lasting through heat and dust, and the fine red blooms brighten the garden wonderfully. This fine rose is new, distinct, different, the only one of its kind. We recommend it highly.

HANSA—Typical as to Rugosa wood and leaves, with fine, semi-double blooms: crimson towards purplish with age. The best double red Rugosa. Blooms constantly.

RUGOSA ALBA (Ru-go-sa)—White Rugosa, with the typical rough wood and thick abundant dark leaves; single white flowers that are followed by conspicuous seed pods of great size and brilliant color creating a showy effect in the late summer and autumn.

RUGOSA RUBRA—Red Rugosa. Similar in all respects to the White Rugosa except in having large single, bright crimson blooms followed by equally attractive berries.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER (A RUGOSA HYBRID)—The flowers are of great size, perfectly double, clear rosy pink in color. The plant makes a great growth, not rough like true Rugosa wood, nor is the foliage the same. Here is a rose that combines size, color and quality of a Tea and ever-blooming habit, with extreme hardiness. Especially recommended for every climate.

Tree Roses

TREE form Roses are grafted on hardy stems three to four feet high so that the Rose Bush is thus practically elevated to that height from the ground thus providing flowers in a position somewhat suggestive of the top of an open umbrella; they are exceedingly effective in Gardens to mark out walks, or aisles, or grown among (or as a background for) bush Roses.

We offer Tree Roses in these colors of flowers—in White—in Red—in Pink—in Yellow and also offer the Crimson Rambler and the Baby Rambler in Tree Rose form.

ORIENTAL PLANES
IDEAL TREES
FOR STREET PLANTING



Oriental Planes make this street inviting and pleasant—and incidentally they add greatly to the value of the properties on it.

Ornamental Trees

THERE is a place for every tree and a tree for every place. Who does not feel a peculiar sentiment for some old tree—perhaps it is “back home.” Perhaps some loved one planted it. Perhaps it commemorates some event.

A tree that has attained some height is a beautiful thing—majestic, graceful, inspiring. Ask any man who has a good tree in his yard what he would take for it. The value of a tree cannot be estimated in cold dollars, nor even in sentiment—and no man in right senses would ever consent to the cutting down of a tree unless it was absolutely necessary.

Have you paused to consider the individuality of trees—their characteristics, their habits, their various aspects in winter as well as summer, and the many needs they supply? To consider them as among the most noble and interesting works of the Creator? Did you ever study the trees in winter and note their beauty then? That is the time to really learn to love a tree, when the leaves are off and you can see it in its every detail. “God takes an hundred years to make a tree: He makes a squash in six months”. So said some great man. That need not discourage anyone from growing trees, because very fine results may be obtained in a very few years; but it should incite us to cherish such trees as we have, and plant others as opportunity offers!

Low, rambling houses should have a tall tree or two nearby for emphasis. Large massive houses should be flanked by large trees—but they should be along the borders. Trees give shade; they enhance the beauty of any place by adding tone and charm and an air of permanency. They increase the value of any home and are therefore a good investment. We should plant trees, love them, protect them.

In the list will be found trees suitable for every purpose. The height to which they will grow is mentioned, also the special features.



Catalpa Speciosa

ASH, AMERICAN—Ultimate height, forty to eighty feet, a tree of most graceful shape and habit. In the higher specimens the trunk often rises thirty to forty feet from the ground without branching. Fine for street, lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. Its seed-wings, one to two inches long, hang in loose clusters from slender stems. It is also specially recommended for unprotected places along lakes and river fronts. Its timber is tough and elastic and of great value for agricultural implements, oars and cabinet work. Is long lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

BASSWOOD—See American Linden.

BIRCH, CANOE or WHITE, PAPER (Betula Papyracea)—A beautiful and graceful tree, growing to a height of forty to seventy feet. The wood is light, hard, close grained; the bark is very tough and durable, snow white on the outside, easily removed and separable in paperlike sheets. Foliage dark green and smooth above, dull beneath, turning yellow in autumn. Quite open in growth. Suitable as a lawn tree, in a border line, or with other trees. Furnishes winter food for birds. Tennyson called it "most beautiful of forest trees, the Lady of the Woods." It is quite immune from the bronze birch borer. Hardy, cheerful and graceful in winter, beautiful in summer or winter. Suitable for unprotected spots along lakes and river banks, also does well in sandy soils. Should grow naturally and not be trimmed up high from the ground.

BIRCH, COMMON WHITE (Betula Populifolia)

—A most attractive small slender tree, growing twenty to thirty feet in height. Its bark is chalky-white and thin, marked with blackish dots and lines. The branches are blackish in color, in very young trees the bark may be light reddish brown. Has smooth, shiny foliage. Will grow in poor soil, furnishes winter food for birds. Is a short-lived tree.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING (Betula Alba

Var. *Pendula Laciñata*)—See Weeping Trees, page 72.

BOX ELDER—See Maple, Ash-leaved.

CATALPA SPECIOSA or WESTERN CATALPA

—Grows to a height of forty feet. Very hardy, very rapid in growth, rather open and irregular. Has large, fragrant flowers with brown spots in July, very large leaves turning yellow in the fall. An ornamental tree, fine for lawns, or to border driveways and private parkways and avenues. Not so desirable for public streets because it litters the ground with its blossoms and seed pods and drops its large leaves early. Is valued commercially, its timber being used for poles, posts and railroad ties.

CATALPA BUNGEI or UMBRELLA TREE—

Grows five to ten feet high. Grafted on stems several feet in height and clear of branches, it forms an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Is perfectly hardy and thrives anywhere. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof. Is essentially a tree for formal planting and out of place in borders and groups of shrubs or low trees. May be used in pairs, one at either side of an entrance. Is also very effective placed at intervals in a formal flower garden, either in rows or at the corners. Is very effective also set ten to twenty feet apart on each side of a long well-kept driveway.

CHERRY, WEEPING—See page 72.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET—Grows to a

height of fifty feet, sometimes even to eighty feet or more. This is the familiar chestnut tree, stately, with spreading head and somewhat pendulous branches; good foliage, turning to a yellow-brown in autumn; trunk, grayish and smooth. Has fragrant white blossoms in July, followed by nuts (sweet chestnuts) in bristly husks. It prefers a well-drained soil or a sunny slope but will do well in lawn, park or grove. Is a good street tree in form but is too untidy when the nuts begin to drop. Its timber is valuable for many purposes.

CORNUS, FLORIDA—See Dogwood, White Flowering.

CORNUS, FLORIDA RUBRA—See Dogwood, Red Flowering.

CRAB, BECHTEL'S, DOUBLE FLOWERING—

Ultimate height, ten to fifteen feet. A very beautiful small tree, good in the lawn or in coarse shrubbery. Has fragrant, double pink blossoms in May, resembling small roses, borne in great quantities. Shows to perfection against a background of green shrubs or vines. The tree is round, compact, symmetrical; foliage a dull green. Blooms when quite young.

*Catalpa Bungei*

See description on opposite page.

DOGWOOD, WHITE FLOWERING (Cornus Florida)

Grows to a height of fifteen to twenty-five feet. One of our most valuable small ornamental trees. It has beautiful white flowers three to three and a half inches in diameter in spring—about the middle of May, varying with the locality—before the leaves appear, making it a very conspicuous tree in any planting. The flowers are abundant, showing double. Foliage, dark green, changing to gorgeous reds in autumn. Fruits following the blossoms are a brilliant red in the fall and hang well into winter. The tree is spreading in habit—some of the limbs nearly or quite horizontal; a beautiful tree for the lawn; a good tree with which to line driveways in large estates but too small for a street tree.

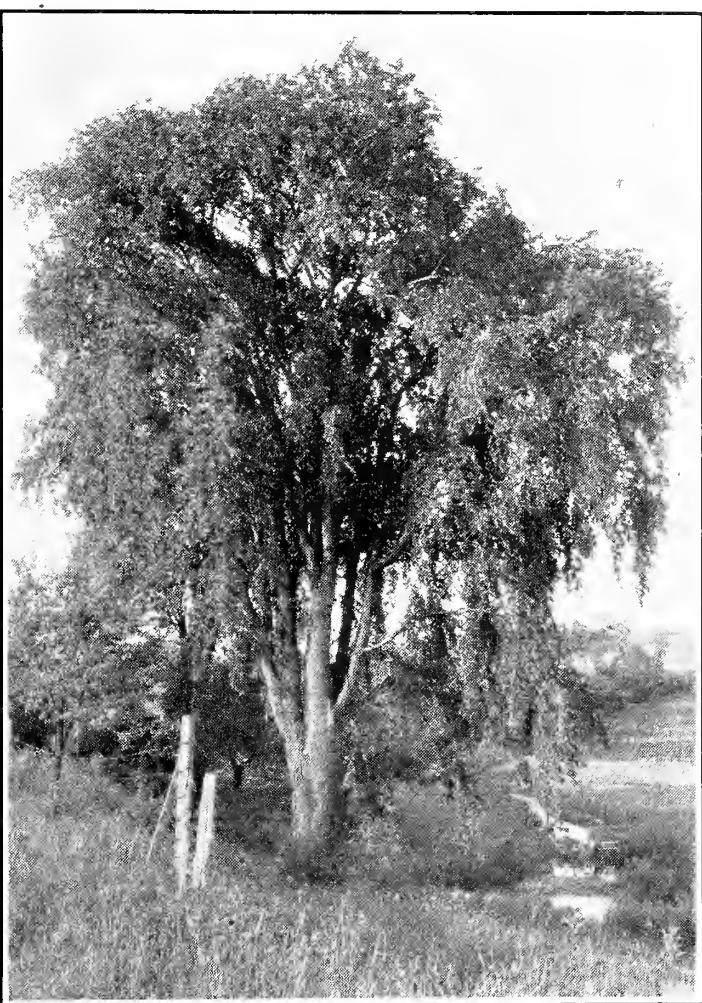
DOGWOOD, RED FLOWERING (Cornus Florida Rubra)

Similar to the White Flowering but more regular in form and averaging not quite so large. Blossoms are rose pink suffused with bright red appearing before the leaves in May. Its other characteristics are the same as the White Flowering. It is a very beautiful tree for the lawn, to accent a bed of large shrubs, or to line driveways in large yards. It is an attractive little tree to have anywhere about the place.

DOGWOODS—The Bush, or Shrub Dogwoods

—See Ornamental and Flowering Shrubs, page 3.

ELM, AMERICAN—One of the grandest of all American Trees. Growing to a height of sixty to one hundred feet, it is in size and majesty in almost a class by itself. It is tall, graceful, wide spreading with outward curving and pendulous branches. The huge trunk divides at slight angles into two or three arching limbs and these again into smaller branches. Every tree has its individual likes and dislikes, the same as people. Elms are more particular than many other trees and should be humored. Have you noticed that the most perfect and the healthiest Elms you ever saw were growing by themselves in some large space? That is the Elm's fad. It is exclusive. It must have elbow room, good, free air and plenty of moisture; when given these it is the noblest of all trees. Properly placed it is a fine tree for shade—restful and graceful and the best of all street trees under right conditions. It is not a tree for grouping with others, but should stand alone, well separated from them; is a park tree, in large spaces with light and air and moisture; there it is unsurpassed. In the yard of average size, one elm is enough to shade it all at maturity. For wide streets and avenues it is magnificent. Streets planted with American Elms become columned and arched like the aisles of a Gothic Cathedral. Streets suitable for Elm planting should be broad—around ninety or more feet between the building fronts. The trees should be spaced fifty feet apart, and be placed inside the walks when possible to get as far away from the pavement as possible. It needs plenty of water—will even grow in wet soil but is not a good tree for dry, sandy places. It has good foliage which turns yellow in the fall. It has inconspicuous brown flowers in May, followed by fruits which feed the birds in winter. Its timber is hard and tough, with firm, interlocking fibres, making it a very safe street tree, not often broken by winds.

*American Elm*

FRINGE, PURPLE, RHUS COTINUS, SMOKE

TREE or SMOKE BUSH—The most graceful of the sumac family, growing to a height of eight to ten feet. It has inconspicuous yellow green flowers in May or early June which are of no consequence, but the fruits which form in middle July are purplish in color and very dense and feathery, covering the tree, giving it a handsome smoky appearance which lasts through late summer and early fall and gives it its name of Smoke Tree. The tree or shrub is quite compact, but its branches are liable to be irregular, like the other sumacs. The leaves are firm and smooth, blunt, round, on long stems. The twigs are stiff, stout, aromatic.

FRINGE, WHITE, CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA

A very showy slender tree, or large shrub, growing usually to about ten feet, in the South to thirty feet, in height. An attractive tree with nodding clusters of feathery, creamy, lacelike white flowers, in May or early June, followed by large dark green magnolia-like leaves and dark blue-black berries. Although tree-like in character the branches and heavy foliage are unusually full, beginning near the ground. It is attractive standing alone in the lawn. Is hardy and endures shade.

HORSE CHESTNUT, WHITE FLOWERING

A beautiful, symmetrical, pyramidal tree growing to a height of thirty or forty feet. Foliage is very beautiful, a rich green, turning to yellow in the fall. In May its handsome white blossoms tinged with red are borne upright in large spiny clusters, followed by the burrs or husks, and in the fall by attractive mahogany colored nuts which are not edible. It is one of our handsomest lawn trees. When grown naturally, as it should be, its limbs branch out quite near the ground, covered thick with dense foliage, and grow down at quite an acute angle, almost reaching the ground in a developed tree. To trim these limbs up from the ground spoils the symmetry of the tree and such mutilating should not be done. It is at its best standing alone in the lawn as it requires deep, rich soil, room, and a great deal of moisture. Is a good park tree, if the park is open to air, sun and not crowded. Is a tree of good shape for planting along private avenues or drives. Is not a good public street tree. Its limbs are too near the ground unless the tree is practically mutilated; the blossoms stain the walks in summer, and the nuts and burrs litter them in autumn. Where walks and streets are paved it does not get moisture enough and it invariably suffers from lack of water and becomes unsightly late in summer. A magnificent, conspicuous and charming tree in lawns and along private driveways. Keep it where it belongs.

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (*Cercis Canadensis*)

—One of the handsomest of the small trees, growing to fifteen feet in height. Very popular in spite of the tradition which says: "This is the tree whereon Judas did hang himself," which gave the tree its popular name. It is a low growing, flat topped tree with widely spreading branches. Along these branches the rosy-purple blossoms appear before the leaves. They are small flowers growing so thick the entire top of the tree looks like a pink cloud. It is one of the first to blossom, the flowers coming anywhere from late March to early May, according to location and season. After the flowers come the large, round, dark green leaves. It is a charming tree used alone as a specimen, is not too large to use in a planting of large shrubs. It requires a good moist soil. Will endure shade.

*Linden*

LINDEN, AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD—An ample, graceful, straight-trunked, pyramidal, native tree, growing to a height of from fifty to eighty feet. It is the largest and fastest growing Linden, good for park, street or lawn planting, one of the best in mass or grove planting. Foliage thick, broadly oval, dark glossy green above, silvery green underneath. Has large, showy, fragrant, cream-white or light yellow flowers in July.

LINDEN, EUROPEAN, European Basswood—Grows forty to fifty feet in height, of compact growth, head pyramidal, but more rounded than the American. Has small, exquisite green leaves covering the symmetrical frame. Leaves turn to yellow and brown tones in autumn. The bark of the trunk is reddish, and attractive. Has showy, sweet-scented, dark cream-colored flowers in June. It makes a fine lawn tree and because of its compact, regular habit, makes one of the very best street and avenue trees, suitable for both medium and narrow streets, and withstanding dry, smoky city conditions better than most trees.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA, Mountain Magnolia or Cucumber Tree—It grows to a height of from fifty to ninety feet, making a pyramidal fine tree for lawn; is a good park tree; or spaced forty to fifty feet apart, to line long private avenues or drives. The bark on the trunk is dark, the leaves are five to ten inches long, thin, dark green above, green beneath and slightly downy, growing along the branch. Flowers are a bluish or yellowish white, or yellowish-green, three to six inches in diameter, abundant, fragrant, in May and June, followed by the fruit which resembles a small cucumber with a slight carmine tint. The tree is hardy when established.



Silverleaved Maple

MAPLE, ASH LEAVED, *Acer Negundo* or Box

Elder or Manitoba Maple—Grows forty to fifty feet. Being of very rapid growth, and a drouth resistant, it is a very valuable tree where a quick growth is wanted in poor, dry soil. It is good for holding banks and for shelter belts. Because it resists drouth and will withstand the impure, gaseous atmosphere of crowded districts in the city, where nearly every spot is paved.

MAPLE, JAPAN—There are several varieties of the Japan Maple, all dwarf, growing to a height of ten to fifteen feet. They are shrubby in form, with foliage of yellow, light green, dark green, copper-green, purple and blood-red. They are ornamental as single trees in the lawn or in groups of large shrubs. The autumn foliage of them all is gorgeous.

MAPLE, MANITOBA—See Maple, Ash Leaf.

MAPLE, NEGUNDO—See Maple, Ash Leaf.

MAPLE, SYCAMORE (*Acer Pseudo Platanus* or

False Sycamore)—A spreading tree, growing to thirty or forty feet in height. Its bark is smooth, and ash-gray. Its foliage resembles that of the Norway Maple in shape. Its small blossoms are attractive and its large seed-wings are short-stemmed and arranged in long, drooping clusters, adding grace to the tree. It is broad and handsome, one of the best for dense shade; of rapid growth; of erect trunk; a good tree for planting along driveways and avenues; not so good for narrow, paved streets because it needs water.

MAPLE, NORWAY (*Acer Platanoides*)—Grows

forty to sixty feet in height. It is a handsome tree with spreading branches, forming a dense round head. It is a favorite shade tree in the entire Eastern section of the United States. It makes a fairly rapid growth, adapts itself readily to different soils and a diversity of climatic conditions and is an extremely well developed tree at maturity. Its foliage is of the darkest green; its blossoms in early May are yellow-green, making the tree particularly beautiful while in bloom; its seed wings are large, ornamental, broadly flaring; its autumn foliage golden yellow. Is tough and hardy; one of the best of street trees, being rather low headed. A superb tree for lining driveways in parks and large estates; is good in parks; as a lawn tree; is used with fine effect in straight, rigid rows, and is recommended for sea-shore planting.

MAPLE, SCARLET or RED (*Acer Rubrum*)—

Also called Swamp Maple. It grows thirty to sixty feet in height, is spreading in habit, forming a dense round head, free and restful in appearance. It is fine for planting in wet or moist soil. It is a very attractive tree for several reasons. Its blossoms come in March or April, before the leaves, and are of a rich, showy crimson, making the tree valuable for its early spring color. The seed-wings are also bright red, on stems two or three inches long. They come in September. The foliage is attractive, and takes on its autumn color of red, orange and clear yellow very early, making the tree conspicuous in any planting. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and is effective in parks, or in groups of trees, for its contrastive effects; or in large grounds may be massed.

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S or PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides Schwedleri*)—

Grows to a height of thirty to fifty feet. A very attractive tree with well rounded head. The leaves are very large. They are purple and bright red when young, changing to bronze green, and then to green. In autumn they are red and brown. The beautiful foliage contrasts well with other colors, making this a fine tree in lawns, parks, or streets.

MAPLE, SILVERLEAF (*Acer Dasycarpum*)—

Silver Maple, Soft Maple, or White Maple. Is described as growing to fifty feet but in moist, rich loamy soil will grow much taller. For majesty and graceful, wide-spreading branches, it is next to the Elm, having the advantage of being a rapid grower. As a soft wooded tree it is not so long-lived as the Elm or the Sugar Maple, but for beauty is the equal of any, and should be freely planted for its charm the year around. Its silver-gray bark is attractive summer and winter; its leaves are deeply cut, a soft, light green above, and with a bright silvery sheen beneath, taking on golden tones in autumn. While not listed as a flowering tree, it is a very showy and beautiful tree with its myriad small, reddish-green blossoms in crowded clusters in March and April before the leaves appear, and later has an added charm when in June and July the fancy bright, wide-spreading seed-wings appear, two to three inches in length. It adapts itself to any soil, but prefers the moist loam and is one of the best trees to plant in wet places. It is a wonderful lawn tree; is much planted in parks; is unsurpassed for lining avenues and broad private driveways. Is good as a street tree.

MAPLE, SUGAR (*Acer Saccharum*)—**Hard or Rock Maple.** Grows fifty to eighty feet. A tall, erect tree. Bark light gray, foliage dark green, turning to gorgeous orange, gold and scarlet tones in autumn; flowers yellowish green, abundant, in April and May; seed-wings are one inch long in September. Its wood is hard and durable, valuable for many purposes, accidental variations furnishing birds-eye and curly maple. The sap furnishes us our pure maple sugar and pure maple syrup. It is a very fine lawn tree; one of the best for park and broad street purposes but should not be planted in narrow, paved city streets as it suffers from lack of water and is injured by smoke, dust and the reflected heat. Like the elm, it is ideal for the open spaces and when used on streets should be spaced fifty feet apart. Adapts itself to any soil, but is a good tree to plant in a stiff, clay soil.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT LEAF (*Acer Saccharinum*. Var. *Wieri*)—Grows to fifty feet in height. A variety of the silver-leaved. The trunk is erect, but the limbs are pendulous, almost of the weeping form. The foliage is a soft, restful green above, with a silvery sheen beneath, and deeply cut, making a most attractive sight as the graceful branches are swayed by every breeze. It turns to golden tones in autumn. At the side of the lawn it is very ornamental; is attractive in parks. It stands severe pruning and may be used as a street tree by keeping it trimmed up. But why mutilate and spoil its form when other trees are so suitable for the street? It may be used very successfully, however, on avenues and along private drives, untrimmed.

MOUNTAIN ASH, AMERICAN (*Sorbus Americana*)—Grows twenty to thirty feet in height. Has white flowers in May or June, followed by scarlet berries till Christmas. Is of more open growth than the European, with coarser foliage. Is especially recommended for planting with groups of evergreens, or at the edge of groups of other trees. See European Mountain Ash for further description and uses.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN (*Sorbus Aucuparia*)—It is the Rowan Tree of the poets, a great favorite. It grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet; has a dense, regular head; light green, rough foliage. Has white blossoms in May or June in large, flat clusters, followed by berries in the same large, flat clusters. The berries vary from bright scarlet to orange red, and are very decorative against the handsome foliage and the smooth, reddish brown bark of the tree. The berries hang till Christmas, are very decorative summer and winter, and furnish winter food for birds. The tree is common in many parts of Europe but especially in the Highlands of Scotland. It is one of our most decorative trees, good as a lawn tree, or in groups of trees. May be used back of large groups of shrubs with splendid effect. Makes a beautiful tree for bordering drives or private avenues. May be used almost anywhere, as it is extremely hardy.

MOUNTAIN ASH, OAK-LEAVED (*Sorbus Quercifolia*)—Grows to thirty feet in height. Has white flowers in May or June, followed by red berries. It grows a little taller than the two described above, is more pyramidal in form, and the leaves are lobed, resembling Oak leaves. Otherwise the two descriptions above, and the uses to which the trees may be put, apply also to this very beautiful tree.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN—Grows to twenty and thirty feet, sometimes more. Is erect in form, with good round head, large, luxuriant foliage; is very hardy. In July it bears an abundant crop of long fruit, resembling blackberries in appearance. They are edible, very sweet, have some culinary value, and are very popular with the children and birds. Should not be planted near the house, as they attract swarms of bees and flies. Many plant the Mulberry in chicken yards where it furnishes shade and food for the chickens. It is not a desirable tree for lawn or street. The fruit of the Russian Mulberry is used also for feeding silk worms. It is smaller in size than the fruit of other varieties and varies in color from white to black, the fruiting season lasting several weeks. Russian Mulberry will thrive under smoky and dirty city conditions.

MULBERRY, DOWNING—Height of tree fifteen to twenty-five feet. The fruit is black, very large, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent. It ripens in June or early July and lasts for weeks.

MULBERRY, NEW AMERICAN—Grows to a height of fifteen to twenty-five feet. Equal to Downing as a fruit tree in all respects, and much hardier. Is a vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to September. We recommend planting in the garden, or chicken yard.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping — See Weeping Trees, page 72.

PEACH, DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus Persica Alba Pleno*)—A small tree growing to fifteen feet, but usually smaller. Very ornamental, well shaped. The blossoms come in early May, before the leaves, fine white, double, waxlike. They are sterile, bearing no fruit. The tree is hardy, very decorative while in bloom. May be planted alone, near shrubbery, or in beds with the larger shrubs.

PECAN—Grows thirty to sixty feet in height. The Pecan is of the Hickory family, hybrid of the hickory and butternut and others. Considered as a Southern tree; is not a hardy tree too far north. Like all of the family, it is an artistic, very attractive tree; its nuts maturing in the fall.

PERSIMMON—Grows from twenty to sixty feet tall; in the South is much taller. It has a round top, spreading, often pendulous branches. Leaves are thick, dark green and smooth and very dense. The bark of the trunk is dark and rough; flowers appear in June. They are greenish yellow and small. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, nearly stemless, orange-red when ripe. Very "puckery" until after a frost, when it is of pleasant sweetish flavor.

PLUM, DOUBLE FLOWERING (*Prunus Triloba*)—Grows usually to a height of but five to six feet. A dainty, sturdy, symmetrically formed little tree, attractive in form and blossom. Upright in growth, with slender branches. It is completely covered in May with double pink flowers, an inch across and each flower resembling a little rose. The blossoms come before the leaves and are so thickly crowded along the branches the tree from a distance looks like one solid big mass of pink.

PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED (Prunus Pissardi)—

Ultimate height, eight to ten feet. A small tree in form, of beautiful dull purple foliage, retaining its color well through the season. It has pretty pink flowers in May, but no fruit. May be set alone as a showy little specimen tree. Its proper place is with large shrubs for contrast.

PLANE, ORIENTAL (Platanus Orientalis or European Sycamore)—

Grows to a height of fifty to sixty feet and often more. One of our most picturesque trees, better than the native Plane or Buttonwood, which it resembles in many ways. A large, symmetrical tree of rapid growth, beautiful in winter as well as summer, one of its chief charms. The bark is creamy white, mottled by dark blotches of older bark, which peels off. The bark gives the tree its winter beauty. It has a large head of beautiful foliage, the leaves being heart-shaped, large, deep green. It is one of the fifteen best street trees in America, standing near the head of the list. Very popular in Paris and Washington, which have the best street trees of any cities in the world. It ranks with the Elm and Norway Maple in popularity. Its claims for popularity as a street tree are as follows: It grows rapidly, is majestic in aspect, broad, free and restful; is attractive all the year, withstands well the smoke and dust of cities; while a moisture loving plant, it thrives well in city streets of moderate width. Is little infested with insect pests, does not suffer from the twig blight. It excels also as a park tree and avenue tree; makes a fine lawn tree all the year, and may be planted in new streets where rapid growth is wanted, or to take the place of trees that are prohibited.

POPLAR, CAROLINA—

Grows to forty or fifty feet, and a very beautiful tree, and useful when properly placed. It has attractive bark, and is of beautiful form for a winter landscape. Its foliage is glossy and showy, light green beneath. Leaves are borne on thin stems causing the leaves to flutter and turn in the wind, as all the aspen family leaves do, giving it a beautiful effect in the breeze. The tree is erect, pyramidal, almost columnar in form when grown naturally. May be made broad and spreading by cutting out the top for the first few years for very rapid growth for shade. It may be planted alone; is a fine seaside tree; is good for windbreak when set close; makes a quick dense screen or hedge when set five feet apart, and after a growth of twelve to fifteen feet is made, cut back to desired height and kept there. Is one of the best to plant in crowded, gaseous, smoky city locations. It will grow in any soil. Is a fine tree to plant in new streets for rapid growth if permanent trees are planted alternately with it, so it may be taken out, as its roots break and clog sewer pipes and heave sidewalks when the tree matures. When removed it should be killed by girdling before it is cut down, otherwise the roots will live and sprout for many feet around the trunk. Is a fine tree to line park and estate driveways, if not near sewer pipes or cesspools. Should not be planted near the house, as its roots reach out for water for many feet and will enter and fill sewers and cesspools; nor near shrubs and plants as its roots absorb all the moisture. As we said in the introduction there is a place for every tree. There are splendid situations for this tree, so why plant where it ought not to be?

POPLAR, LOMBARDY—

It grows from forty to one hundred feet or more in height, according to conditions. Introduced from Italy soon after the Revolutionary war, it was extensively planted on fine estates, and old trees may still be seen in many of our older settlements. It succeeds almost anywhere. Tall, slender, columnar, it is unexcelled in certain situations for artistic effects. Its branches are crowded, all perpendicular, growing up. It may be used to border the highways in large estates; for large hedges where tall, vertical, rigid effects are sought; for skyline effect on tall banks, terraces or the crest of hills; for emphasis at the end of low, long buildings; for contrast in the back corner of the yard; for formal effect singly; in straight lines or groups in spacious grounds. It is not good for shade, nor as a street tree, except to outline formal avenues; but it has places that no other tree can fill so well.

RED BUD—See Judas Tree.

RHUS COTINUS—See Fringe Purple.

SMOKE TREE—See Fringe Purple.

THORN, PAUL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING—

Grows about fifteen feet tall or more. Has wide spreading, irregular, spiny branches, the head about equalling the height in diameter. Undoubtedly the best of the American grown Thorns. A variety of the popular English Hawthorne. It has small, deeply cut leaves. In May it is very decorative with an abundance of double carmine-red flowers. It is used extensively in formal planting; to accent formal gardens; at entrances to walk or drive; as a border to a driveway or avenue, set twenty to thirty feet apart; as a lawn specimen tree; in the corner of an outdoor living room for shade and ornament. It will grow under dry, upland conditions, in stiff, clay soil, thrives well in the gas, dust and smoke of crowded city locations.

THORN, DOUBLE PINK—Similar to Paul's Double Scarlet in all but the color of flower, which is rose-pink.

TULIP TREE or WHITEWOOD—

Grows to various heights according to location. Usually forty to sixty feet, but in many parts of the country seventy to one hundred feet. It is among the largest and most valuable North American trees. It has a straight, clean trunk, dividing at summit into irregular branches, but the whole effect of the top is pyramidal. The bark is dark and quite smooth. The leaf is green, three to five inches long, smooth and only slightly lobed, turning to yellow tones in autumn. The blossoms in May and June are four to six inches across, greenish-yellow, marked with orange, fragrant, and resembling tulips or magnolia blossoms in shape—a beautiful blossom on a beautiful tree. It is essentially a tree for the open spaces of the suburbs and country homes, for it requires rich, well drained soil, and plenty of room. It is a magnificent lawn tree, ample, graceful, fine and restful. Is also fine in parks and groups, and in almost any place where it can get good air and moisture. It is ranked with the fifteen best street and avenue trees in all but crowded and too much paved city situations. Is little infested by insect pests.

WILLOW, GOLDEN (*Salix Vitellina*)—An upright, spreading tree growing to a height of thirty to forty feet, conspicuous and handsome at all times. The trunk has a yellow hue and is upright, the branches leaving the trunk quite near the ground. The twigs are smooth, spiny, yellow, bright and cheerful all winter. The leaves are long, narrow, lance-shape, silky. Should not be planted near houses nor on streets because its branches are very brittle. Will thrive in low, wet ground, making it fine along pools and streams. Is especially fine as a specimen tree in ample grounds, for winter as well as summer beauty and cheer. Of this tree Nathaniel Hawthorne said: "All through the winter its yellow twigs give it a sunny aspect which is not without a cheering influence even in the grayest and gloomiest day. Beneath a clouded sky it faithfully remembers the sunshine."

WALNUT, BLACK (*Juglans Nigra*)—Grows to a height of fifty to seventy feet. Is one of our largest, most rugged and majestic trees. Is of slow growth. Makes an excellent lawn tree. The bark is blackish, rough, picturesque; the leaf, long, green, turning to

yellow in autumn; the nuts mature in October, are edible, in very thick shells; the wood is very valuable. Is a good park tree and is not only picturesque in groves, but profitable to plant for timber profit in future years.

WALNUT, ENGLISH (*Juglans Regia*)—Grows fifty to seventy feet in height. Is a handsome, round-headed tree with large, bright, green foliage. Somewhat tender in youth, but it may be grown successfully in Eastern and Northern States, the nuts being of much value, thin-shelled and delicious.

WALNUT, JAPAN (*Juglans Sieboldiana*)—Not so tall as our native nut trees. It grows to a height of thirty to fifty feet. It has good foliage, turning yellow in autumn; is a rapid vigorous grower, fine for shade on lawn or avenue. Its nuts are heart-shaped, borne in long clusters like the butternut. The shell is thicker than the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way. Tree begins to bear when 2 or 3 years old. Is hardy; has withstood a temperature of 20 degrees below zero without injury.

Weeping Trees

BIRCH, CUT LEAVED WEEPING (*Betula Alba* Var. *Pendula Laciniata*)—Grows thirty to forty feet in height. White bark, drooping branches, finely cut foliage, giving it a fountain-like effect. Like all the birches, dainty and neat. In form and color valuable for winter aspect. Weeping trees should be planted sparingly in the lawn—one here and there for contrastive effect. This is one of the best for the purpose, as it is large and conspicuous. May be used in parks and tree groups for the same purpose. It is a very beautiful tree. Furnishes winter food for birds.

CHERRY, JAPANESE WEEPING or ROSEBUD CHERRY (*Subhirtella Pendula*)—Grows in this country six to ten feet in height. A weeping form of the Japanese Spring Cherry. Has slender, pendulous branches hanging nearly to the ground. In early May, before the leaves appear, the branches are strung thickly with showy single flowers, rose-pink in bud, pale-pink when fully opened, forming a veritable cascade of pink whose loveliness no words can adequately describe. On a green lawn, with a blue sky overhead, this tree is a feast of beauty of which the eye can never tire, making it one of the most beautiful and distinctive weeping trees. It is a great favorite in Japan where it grows to many feet in height.

ELM, CAMPEDOW, WEEPING (*Ulmus Pendula*)—A tree growing ten to fifteen feet tall. The limbs spread horizontally, with long, pendulous branches, vigorous and irregular. The leaves are large, glossy, dark green. Branches and leaves overlap to form a compact, tentlike or arbor-like roof. Very attractive and unusual. Fine for occasional planting. The children will enjoy one of these trees for playhouse purposes. Ornamental, unique, hardy. One of the best weeping trees.

MULBERRY, TEAS' WEEPING—Top grafted on a straight stem, usually seven to eight feet from the ground, making the tree from eight to ten feet tall. A small tree with drooping branches and dense, deep green foliage. One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender and willowy branches, drooping fountain-like to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form, and motion in the breezes, it is one of the best. It is hardy, easy to grow. Admirably adapted for large or small grounds and makes an especially fine cemetery tree.

WILLOW, BABYLONICA (*Salix Babylonica* or **Common Weeping Willow**)—Grows thirty to forty feet tall. Makes a quick growth. The branches are a soothing olive-green, slender, graceful, drooping nearly to the ground in great billows. Leaves are long, narrow, smooth, silky green. It is the familiar weeping willow, one of the most graceful large trees grown, attractive winter and summer. It is fine as a specimen tree on the lawn alone. Its best situation is on the edge of streams or pools, natural or artificial, its branches near or drooping over the water. A magnificent tree, restful and soothing to the eye.

WILLOW, WISCONSIN (*Salix Babylonica Dol-*
rosa)—Grows thirty to forty feet in height. Similar to the Babylonica Willow above, in habit and usefulness, but hardier.

WILLOW, KILMARNOCK (*Salix Caprea* Var. *Pendula*)—Generally grafted on straight stems five to six feet tall, making the tree seven to nine feet tall. The top is a cone of bright, glossy, green willow foliage, on branches which spread, with gracefully drooping twigs, making the top umbrella-like in form. It is fine as a specimen in the lawn, or as a border along sweeping driveways, spaced twenty to thirty feet apart, or along streams.

Forest Tree Seedlings

FOR re-forestration, or the utilization of land not needed, or not good for other purposes; for shelter belts and wind breaks; commercially, for posts, railroad ties, mine timbers, etc.

Plant for posterity. Plant for your children and grandchildren, on otherwise useless land. It may mean a good estate for them. There's money in it. Government statistics show that for every tree planted in America four die or are cut down. Every man should do his share to prevent ours from becoming a treeless nation like China.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Grows to forty feet. Very rapid grower. Valuable for poles, posts, and especially for railroad ties.

LOCUST, BLACK, or COMMON LOCUST—

Grows to twenty and thirty feet; a rapid grower. One of the best to prevent soil erosion on banks, or to grow in dry sandy soil where other trees fail, making it a useful utility tree on otherwise worthless land. Is valuable for its hard timber for posts, etc.

LOCUST, YELLOW—A tree usually growing to forty to fifty feet. Sometimes even ninety. Of very rapid growth. Its wood is exceedingly hard and strong, and remarkably durable in contact with the ground, making it valuable for posts. Is also used in ship-building. One of the most valuable of all the timber trees. Ornamental, too, with soft and graceful foliage of refreshing light green, and white, Wisteria-like flowers of great sweetness.

Evergreens

THE Conifers, or cone-bearing evergreens, are used in landscape work, as single specimens on the lawn; for hedges; for base planting about the porches; for screens, and for wind-breaks.

In planting evergreens that are balled and burlapped, plant without removing the burlap, just cut the strings. Evergreens are hard to establish and this will give them less shock and enable them to get a new start in their own earth.

ARBOR VITAE, AMERICAN, or COMMON

WHITE CEDAR—The best known and most popular of all the evergreens. A narrow, tapering or pyramidal tree, growing from fifteen to twenty-five feet, but may be sheared to any height or form. Has close dense branches and light durable wood.

ARBOR VITAE, GLOBOSA—A dwarf form, growing two to four feet high, with compact round or globular head. May be used in pairs, one on each side of porch entrance.

ARBOR VITAE, PYRAMIDAL—Similar to American Arbor Vitae, grows fifteen to twenty feet, but is much narrower, more column-like.

ARBOR VITAE, TOM THUMB—A dwarf variety

of American Arbor Vitae, resembling it in shape, but growing only to three or four feet. Very compact. Has the typical Arbor Vitae foliage, mixed with a feathery foliage that resembles that of the Silver Cypress.

ARBOR VITAE, SIBERIAN—In growth like the American. Grows ten to twenty feet tall. Has heavy, blue-green foliage, holding its color well through the winter.

CEDAR, RED, or JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA—

One of the best Junipers, and called "the aristocrat" of the small evergreens. Grows twenty to thirty feet tall, usually narrow and compactly columnar, with the beautiful dark green foliage that characterizes the junipers. The wood is valuable, light, straight-grained, durable and fragrant. It is used for posts, for cabinet work, for interior finish, and for lead pencils. The heart-wood is a dull red—whence the name.

JUNIPER VIRGINIANA—See Red Cedar above.

JUNIPER, IRISH, or JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS

HIBERNICA—Grows eight to twenty feet high. Similar in habit to the red cedar variety, but smaller. Very erect, slender and formal in habit. Foliage sage-green or blue-green, very compact. A favorite evergreen for cemeteries, its shape symbolizing aspiration.

PINE, SCOTCH—Grows to a height of forty to

fifty feet. Has attractive salmon colored bark on its trunk; silvery-green foliage when tree is young, turning to blue-green as tree matures; in the spring has very pretty "Candles," as the young cones are called. It is spreading, rugged, thrives in poor, dry sandy soil, and the severe salt winds of the ocean, making it one of the best for seaside planting or on barren, dry hillsides anywhere.

PINE, MUGHO—Dwarf Mountain Pine. Is usually

in heights of two to four feet; is a very slow grower but finally attains a height of eight feet. Branches are smartly upright, but the form of the tree—or bush—is broad, dense and spreading. Is used in pairs, one on each side of the entrance, but it should be given room to develop, several feet to each plant, or the effect is spoiled.

SPRUCE, NORWAY—Attains a height of fifty

to seventy-five feet. Is a lofty, noble tree of perfect pyramidal habit, very picturesque and beautiful. Is attractive in large grounds, and is a good tree for tall hedges or windbreaks.

SPRUCE, COLORADO—Grows to twenty feet or

more. Foliage has a silvery-blue cast, which makes it effective for contrast. When small may be used with good effect at porch entrances. Is appropriately planted in pairs. May be used with good effect as specimens, but should be planted toward the sides of the yard, along the boundaries—never in front of the house unless in very large grounds.

Apples

THE Apple is the staple fruit of the United States as it can be grown over almost the entire area of our country. The long keeping quality of the Apple makes it possible, with modern cold storage methods, to extend the apple season to cover about every month in the year. And the many uses of the apple, "eating out-of-hand," for the lunch-box, for cooking, preserving, drying; also its juices, make it first among American fruits; the old saying, "an apple a day keeps the Doctor away" is well worth remembering.

The varieties we describe here have been carefully selected for many points: they are all staple, standard, dependable varieties that have been thoroughly tested for years and under different conditions in widely separated areas; and they are such as we can recommend for average conditions and especially where hardiness is an important consideration. Any of these varieties can be expected to grow and bear well under average conditions, and be given consideration also for fruit for home use.

Season for ripening: We indicate by letters the season for ripening: "S" for summer; "A" for Autumn; "W" for Winter; but we mention also the month or months when each variety is fully ripe. These notations refer to the season in Western New York and allowance must be made as variation for other sections.

The first question the customer asks is, "What are the most practical varieties to plant"? Possibly the best way to answer this is to state that our heavy sale in apple trees is in the following 20 varieties, showing that experienced fruit men, experienced orchardists, are fairly united in their opinion of what is best, and what's good. We recommend that these 20 varieties be thoroughly considered.

BALDWIN, W.—November to March. Is known to almost every fruit grower and housewife as a good cooking apple that keeps well in storage—it is a good drying apple. Color yellowish red and heavily shaded with deep red. Fruit rather large. Skin somewhat tough, making it a splendid keeper and shipper and it is a good cooker for pies, and for baking and apple sauce. Flesh yellowish white with good sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong vigorous grower, long-lived and quite hardy. A profitable variety that is extensively planted and that markets well.



Delicious

BANANA, W.—November to March. Sour. Yellow with pronounced red cheek. Of large size, warm, yellow color with attractive red cheek on the sunny side; firm, whitish, juicy flesh of good quality, distinctly aromatic. Keeps well; a fine shipper. Beautiful in appearance. In storage, ranks with the good keepers. A market apple. Tree vigorous; comes into bearing young.

BEN DAVIS, W.—December to March. Red. Large, roundish. Skin tough, waxy, bright, smooth, glossy, clear yellow or greenish, striped and splashed with bright dark red. Flesh white, juicy with a mild, good, but not rich, sub-acid flavor. Tree rather rank grower. Has been kept in storage till very late in the season. A very popular market apple in many sections and much planted for market purposes, its size, color and fine appearance assuring its ready sale. Bears young, keeps remarkably well, retaining a beautiful aroma late in the season and holds its own as a dependable and profitable apple.

DELICIOUS, W.—November to May. Color striped and marked with light and dark red, and on the cheek next to the sun is almost a solid deep crimson with a light spread of bloom. Fruit is large, of uniform size, round and long, tapering with a markedly ribbed nose. Skin is thin but tough, and so stands handling without injury. Flesh is fine grained, tender and firm and flowing over with rich highly-flavored juice; very mild but is not a "sweet apple." It is described by some fruit men as to taste as "frankly the only comparison is with another one just like it"; has a delightful fragrant aroma, and the fine texture of flesh, wonderful flavor, tempting appearance, and ability to stand shipment, makes it an apple of wonderful combination of good points. Tree is hardy, a vigorous grower that will carry an enormous load of fruit, is unusually productive, and the tree is adaptable to most all kinds of soils that will grow apples.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG, A.—September.

Extra hardy. Sour. Red. The fruit is large, symmetrical. Skin moderately thick, tender, smooth pale yellow, almost covered with splashes and stripes of bright red of attractive appearance. Flesh yellowish white, firm, juicy and sub-acid. The tree makes a strong growth, has fine large foliage, bears abundantly and bears very young. Succeeds well all over the country. Highly esteemed for home use on account of its excellent culinary qualities. Where hardiness is important, Duchess is recommended as one of the best of its season. Stands shipment well.

EARLY HARVEST, S.—July and August. Sour.

Yellow; not striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish. Skin very smooth, with a few faint dots; bright straw color when fully ripe. Flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp and rather acid; quality good. Core small. Popular for the table and cooking. Tree productive; moderate, long-lived, comes into bearing rather young.

GRIMES' GOLDEN, W.—November to February.

Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit round, above medium size. Skin clear deep yellow with dots of russet. Flesh yellowish white, crisp and moderately juicy; mild sub-acid flavor. Considered a regular, dependable and uniform bearer. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Succeeds over a large area and endures cold.

JONATHAN, W.—November till March. Sour.

Red; striped. Of medium size; regular. Skin thin, tough, smooth, pale bright yellow overlaid with lively red, striped with carmine. Flesh whitish, slightly pinkish, tender, crisp, very juicy with a fine flavor. Comes into bearing rather young. The fruit is so uniform in size, shape and color and of such excellent quality as to make Jonathan a good market apple as well as a highly desirable variety for the home—for use as a table apple and for culinary purposes.

*McIntosh***KING, W.**—November to March. Red; striped.

Fruit large to very large, pretty, uniform. Color, red, marked by deeper red stripes. Flesh attractive yellowish, rather coarse, crisp, tender, juicy and very good. Tree strong and prolific. An inclination to dropping the fruit early calls for prompt harvesting. Not so good in the South but elsewhere does well and on account of large size and especially handsome appearance, sells at good prices.

McINTOSH RED, W.—November to February.

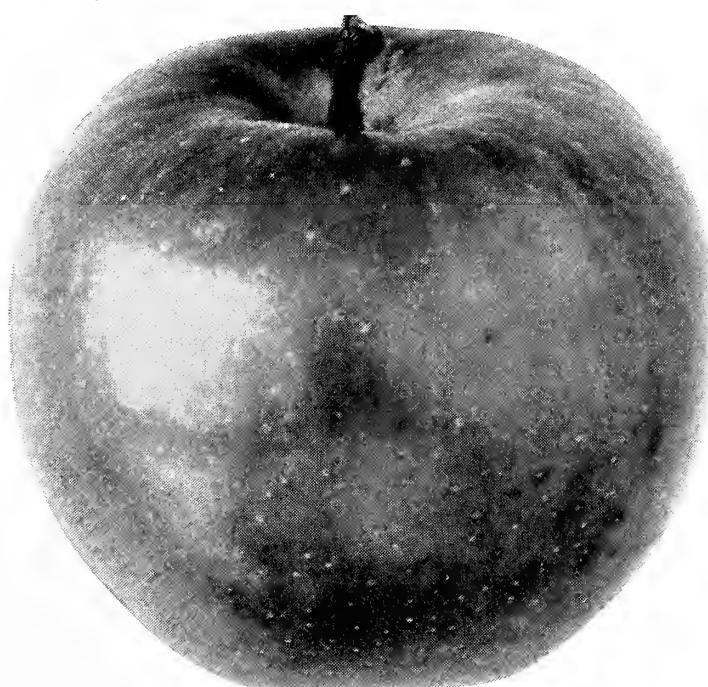
Extra hardy. Sour. Red; not striped. Of medium size, round, even form. Skin bright yellow almost entirely covered with bright red and is of very attractive appearance; well thought of as a table dessert apple and in addition cooks well. Flesh snow white, fine, very tender, juicy, with a distinct crisp flavor. Tree a good bearer and comes into bearing rather young, vigorous, extra hardy. High quality. Originated in Canada.

NORTHERN SPY, W.—January to June. Sour.

Red; striped. Large, roundish, slightly conical in shape. Skin handsomely striped and covered with crimson on the sunny side, overspread with thin bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps well through the winter and late into spring, retaining its juiciness and flavor remarkably well after most other apples are gone, points that make it desirable for home consumption and profitable for the market; is universally recognized as an apple with a "tickle the palate flavor." Is commonly known among fruit growers and fruit buyers by the old name of "Spy." Tree is very hardy and healthy.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING, W.—January to

spring. Extra hardy. Sour. Fruit medium to large. Skin smooth, somewhat waxy, sometimes faintly blushed—prevailing effect clear yellow or greenish and attractive in color for a green or yellowish apple. Flesh medium in texture, firm, juicy, sub-acid with slight aroma. Cooks evenly and when cooked has a fine yellow color. Ranks as a dessert apple. The tree has proved itself to be hardy under extreme cold, makes a strong growth and bears well. The fruit keeps very late in good condition. Originated in Wisconsin.

*Baldwin*

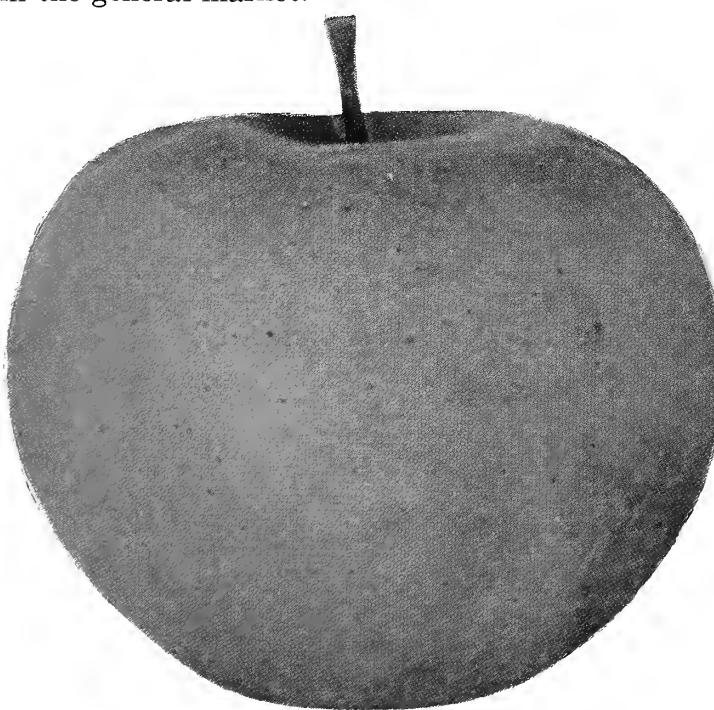
(See page 74 for description)

RED ASTRACHAN, S.—A very beautiful early summer apple. Late July to middle of August. Sour. Red; not striped. Fruit large, roundish. Very attractive early in the apple season. Skin nearly covered with crimson and overlaid with a noticeable and attractive bloom. Flesh white, crisp and moderately juicy, with a pleasant rather acid flavor and first-rate quality. The best early eating apple and it appears ready to eat just when early in the season we are "apple hungry" and is suitable to "eat-out-of-hand," excellent for cooking.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING, W.—November to March. Sour. Green. Skin moderately thick, smooth, waxy, a deep grass green in autumn and later as it ripens develops more or less of a yellow color; often has a blush and sometimes develops a red cheek. Fruit large, roundish. Flesh yellowish white, tender, juicy, with a rich, acid flavor with a real delicacy of quality. Fruit carries very well in storage and has a good demand in the markets. As a cooking apple is one of our best. Tree grows strong—very productive and succeeds on a variety of soils. The expression, "I like the good old Greening," refers to this variety.

ROME BEAUTY, W.—November to April. Sour. Red; striped. Good size, uniform, roundish. Skin is thick, nearly covered with bright red on yellow ground, handsomely colored. The "apple of your eye" variety. Flesh nearly white, slightly tinged with yellow or green, firm, moderately fine-grained, rather crisp, juicy, aromatic, agreeable mild sub-acid, commonly good quality. Fruit stands handling remarkably well, is a good keeper and holds till late in storage. Thinning the fruit on the tree is sometimes advisable. Size, color and appearance make this a favorite variety.

STARK, W.—January to May. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit large and roundish, fair, smooth and uniform. Skin tough, thick, greenish yellow, shaded and striped heavily with red over almost entire surface and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots. Flesh yellowish, coarse, moderately juicy, mildly sub-acid. Regarded as a good commercial orchard variety, as tree is a vigorous, thrifty grower, healthy, a reliable cropper and very productive, selling well in the general market.



Yellow Transparent



Wealthy

STAYMAN'S WINESAP, W.—December to April. Sour. Fruit of good size, round, slightly conical. Skin, thick, tough, green becoming yellowish, often nearly completely covered with lively deep red, striped and splashed with dark crimson. Flesh tinged with yellow, firm, crisp, juicy with a rich, rather sub-acid pleasing flavor. A good, long keeper that "tastes good" in late season and considered a strictly high quality apple.

TWENTY OUNCE, A.—October to December. Fruit very large, roundish. Skin thick, tough, becoming rather yellow splashed with bright and deep purplish red and carmine stripes. Flesh, coarse-grained, moderately tender, sprightly, brisk, quite juicy, sub-acid. Great size and attractive appearance of fruit make this a good market variety. Keeps well for a fall variety and ships well. Fruit in good demand in general markets and at good prices. Is esteemed for culinary uses in the home and commercially. Comes into bearing rather young.

WEALTHY, A.—November to January. Extra hardy. Red; striped. Fruit above medium size, round and smooth. Color, whitish yellow ground, shaded with rich dark red, sometimes entirely covered with red. Flesh white, fine-grained, sometimes stained with red; tender, juicy, lively, agreeable, sub-acid. Quality very good. Tree extremely hardy, a good grower and an abundant bearer. This combination of fine points, hardiness, yield, size, appearance and color, goes to make Wealthy a favorite in its season and one of the most profitable market apples. Originated in Minnesota.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT, S.—July and August. Extra hardy. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of good size, uniform, round. Skin thin, tender, smooth, waxy, pale greenish-yellow, turning to a beautiful pale yellow when fully ripe. Flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Core medium. Tree unusually hardy, a strong straight upright grower and can be set fairly close as an orchard tree; comes into bearing unusually young. Fruit often ripens continuously through a period of two or three weeks. An excellent apple for the home, a good eating apple and for cooking. While its very early season makes it profitable in the early apple market.

While the foregoing 20 varieties are the ones we sell the most of, still it is also true that here are other very choice varieties of apples, tried and tested and popular

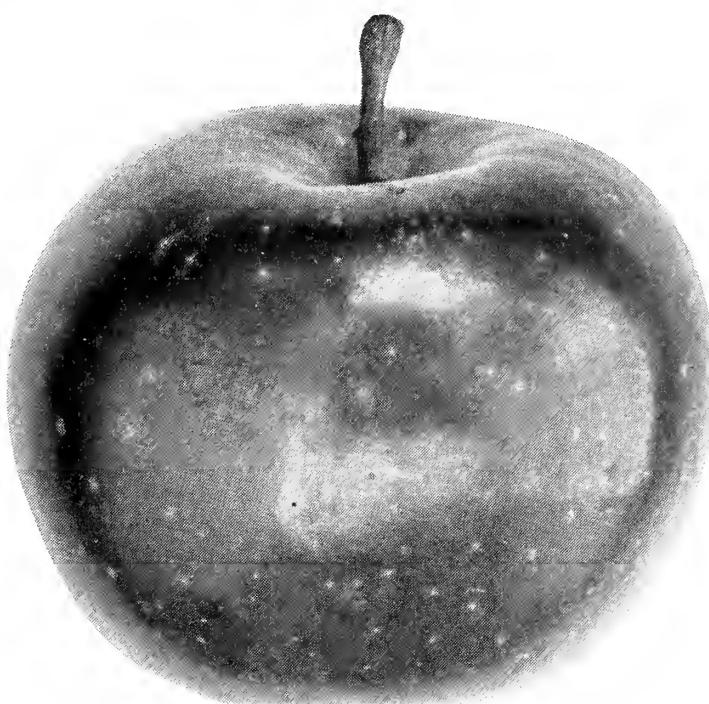
ALEXANDER, A.—October to December. A large, red, striped apple with yellowish flesh, crisp, rather juicy and sub-acid. The tree is a moderate grower and the fruit a little coarse in texture; but the variety is one of those extra hardy kinds and is recommended for the extreme north.

BELLFLOWER, W.—December to February. Fruit large; skin yellow with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and when not quite ripe, rather acid. Tree hardy and vigorous, succeeding in lighter soils than apples usually like.

FAMEUSE (and called SNOW APPLE), A.—October to January. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish, beautiful in appearance. Color, whitish ground, handsomely striped with fine deep red and where much exposed to sun is nearly a uniform attractive red. Fameuse or Snow Apple is remarkable for the snow-white color of its flesh, here and there flecked with red, very tender and very juicy, becoming a mild sub-acid, a little spicy, with a slight perfume. Tree vigorous. Fameuse is one of the most desirable apples of its season to "eat-out-of-hand," or table dessert use. During its season—October to the Holidays—usually sells well in the markets.

FALL PIPPIN, A.—October to December. Sour. Greenish yellow; not striped. Fruit large, roundish oblong. Skin greenish, turning to rich yellow when fully ripe. Flesh yellowish, rather firm, becoming tender, and with a rich aromatic flavor. A good grower and a moderate bearer. Does well over a large area. Recommended as an especially good cooking apple.

GANO, W.—February to April. Sour. Red; not striped. Fruit of conical form, good size and smooth. Color deep red, shaded to mahogany on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow, fine grained, tender, pleasant, mild sub-acid. A favorable "apple butter" kind.



Stayman's Winesap

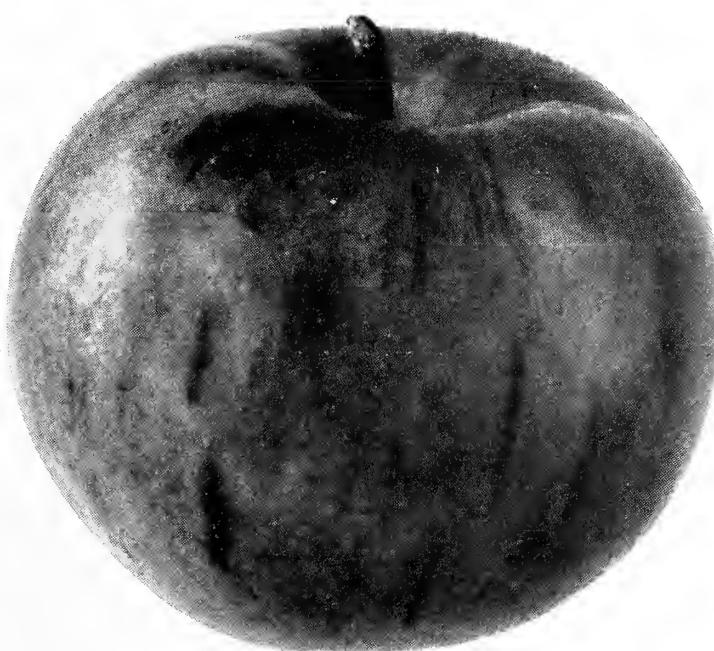
(See page 76 for description)

GILLIFLOWER, W.—January to April. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit rather large, long conical shape. Skin dark, dull, reddish purple. Flesh greenish white with good, slightly sub-acid flavor. Keeps through the winter but becomes rather dry after full maturity has passed. A good baking apple.

GOLDEN RUSSET, W.—November to April. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of medium size, roundish, usually a little oblong, sometimes slightly flattened. Surface sometimes wholly a thick russet and at others a thin, broken russet on a greenish yellow skin. Flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, firm, sprightly, mild sub-acid. Good quality. Tree a thrifty grower and excellent bearer; hardy and succeeds in nearly all sections, especially in rich western soils. An excellent storage apple selling well in the late season markets; also desirable for home use during the spring and before small fruits ripen, being then excellent for dessert and cooking use. Some cider mills have a special "run of russets" as a particularly nice cider.

GRAVENSTEIN, A.—September and October. Sour, Greenish yellow; striped. Fruit large, roundish, of attractive appearance. Skin thin, tender, slightly rough, greenish to orange yellow overlaid with stripes of red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, crisp; quality excellent. Tree regarded as vigorous and productive, bearing regular crops. Comes into bearing moderately young and of its season is excellent as a cooking apple.

HUBBARDSTON'S NONESUCH, W.—November and December. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit large and roundish. Color clear, light yellow nearly covered with broken stripes of lively red, heavier and darker on the sunny side. Flesh yellowish white, fine-grained, juicy sprightly very mildly sub-acid mingled with sweet; of the finest quality. Some fruit men consider it an excellent variety for commercial planting—sometimes needs thinning, usually comes into bearing at an early age—good yield. Quality is excellent for dessert use.



Hubbardston's Nonesuch

MAIDEN'S BLUSH, A.—August to November. Sour. Yellow; not striped. Fruit medium to large, smooth and regularly shaped, clear, pale yellow, thin skin with pronounced red cheek. Flesh, white, fine-grained, pleasantly sub-acid, juicy; quality good especially for culinary uses. Tree is of spreading habit and uniform productiveness.

POUND SWEET, A.—October to December. Sweet.

Greenish; not striped. Large and round with pale green skin. Flesh white, tender, juicy and sweet. Good for culinary use especially for baking. Tree a free grower and often called "Pumpkin Sweet" due to its unusually large size.

QUEBEC WINTER SWEET, W.—December to March. Extra hardy. Sweet. Yellow, not striped. About the size of the Tallman Sweet. Color yellow, with red cheeks. Splendid quality, and very hardy. Originated in the province of Quebec, Canada.

RAMBO, A.—October to December. Sour. Yellow; striped. Of medium size, round, flat and smooth. Skin streaked and marbled with dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground. Flesh greenish white, very tender, rich mild sub-acid. Of very good quality and does well nearly everywhere.

ROXBURY RUSSET, W.—January to June. Sour.

Yellow. Russet; not striped. Fruit medium to large, roundish, inclined to flatten. Skin almost entirely covered with decided russet on greenish yellow ground, sometimes with dull red cheek. Flesh greenish white, rather granular, slightly crisp, with a good sub-acid flavor. Popular throughout the northern states. A remarkably good keeper, commanding good prices in the spring.

SWEET BOUGH, S.—Middle of July to middle of August. Sweet. Yellow; not striped. Fruit of large size, pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp when fully ripe; very sweet. An early table apple.

SMOKEHOUSE, A.—Middle of October to February. Yellow; striped. Fruit above medium size. Skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson. Flesh yellowish, somewhat firm, juicy and crisp, rather sub-acid. Good quality. Tree moderately vigorous and a good bearer. Does well in the middle states.

SPITZENBERG, W.—December to March. Sour.

Red; striped. Of medium size, slightly conical in shape. Skin high, rich red, faintly striped. Flesh yellow, firm, crisp, spicy, rather acid and unsurpassed in flavor. A moderate bearer. Keeps through the winter. Especially popular in this state.

SNOW—See Fameuse.

SUTTON BEAUTY, W.—December and January.

Sour. Yellow; striped. Fruit large and roundish. Skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh tender, sub-acid. Makes a good tree; bears well.

TALMAN SWEET, W.—November to March.

Sweet. Yellow, not striped. Medium to large, round, fairly uniform size. Skin tough, often marked by a distinct line from cavity to basin; color pale clear yellow, sometimes a little blushed. Flesh white, firm, rather hard, moderately fine, rather dry to moderately juicy and good flavor. Fruit esteemed for culinary purposes. Comes into bearing moderately young and is usually a reliable cropper.

WAGENER, W.—November to February. Sour.

Red; striped. Roundish and medium size. Skin shaded and faintly striped with pale red on warm yellow background, the shading deepening on sunny side; often streaked with russet. Flesh yellowish, fine-grained, firm, fairly juicy, mildly sub-acid and of excellent flavor. An apple desirable for cooking use and also esteemed as a dessert apple. Tree fairly vigorous, comes into bearing at an early age.

WOLF RIVER, W.—January and February. Extra

hardy. Sour. Red; striped. Fruit very large. Skin yellowish white, striped with bright red and marked by greyish dots. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender, sub-acid, not rich, medium quality and rather dry when over-ripe. An extra hardy iron-clad variety, especially valuable in the northwest.

YORK IMPERIAL, W.—November to January.

Sour. Red; not striped. Medium uniform size and usually oblique shape. Skin green or yellowish shaded with crimson in the sun. Flesh moderately tender, firm, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid somewhat aromatic—good to very good. Tree moderate, vigorous and productive.

Crab Apples

CRAB Apples are rather small in size, but are especially beautiful in appearance and are so valuable for making jellies, sweet pickles, preserves and cider, that they should be in every home planting. They always find a ready sale on the market. All varieties we offer are extremely hardy and do well in practically all sections.

HYSLOP—November. Red; not striped. Fruit large for a crab, round, uniform, and produced in clusters. Skin clear pale yellow almost completely covered with very brilliant dark red, overspread with thick blue bloom. Flesh yellowish sometimes tinged with red—juicy at first; good for cooking. Tree a good grower, very hardy and a reliable cropper.

TRANSCENDANT—September to October. Fruit medium to large, roundish. Skin thin clear yellow, heavily overlaid with rich red and covered with

delicate bloom. Flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, and, when fully ripe not too acid to be pleasant to the taste. Fruit attractive and well-liked for cooking purposes. Tree a strong grower, abundant bearer, perfectly hardy.

WHITNEY—August and September. Red; striped.

Fruit large size and uniform. Skin smooth, glossy, light yellow, striped and splashed with carmine. Flesh firm and juicy with pleasant acid flavor. Good for dessert and for culinary uses. Tree very hardy, vigorous and handsome grower and a great bearer.

Pears

PEAR trees succeed in fairly good, well drained soil, but they do best in a strong loam or clay.

Both quality and juiciness of the fruit may be improved if it is gathered about a week or ten days before maturity and ripened indoors. A cool, dark place is best for storing it while ripening.

Pear trees are grown as Standard trees budded on Pear root and Dwarf trees budded on Quince root. Since the Dwarf tree when fully matured is considerably smaller than the Standard tree and as it comes into bearing considerably younger than the Standard tree we particularly recommend the planting of Dwarf Pear trees, by those who have only a limited space for planting and wish fruit largely for home use.

Descriptions of fruit apply equally to the fruit of Standard trees and the fruit of Dwarf trees. The different kinds of roots affect the size of the grown trees but not the fruit.

All varieties listed can be supplied both in Standard trees and in Dwarf trees except Sheldon which can be supplied in a Standard tree only. We especially recommend the planting of Duchesse in Dwarf form.

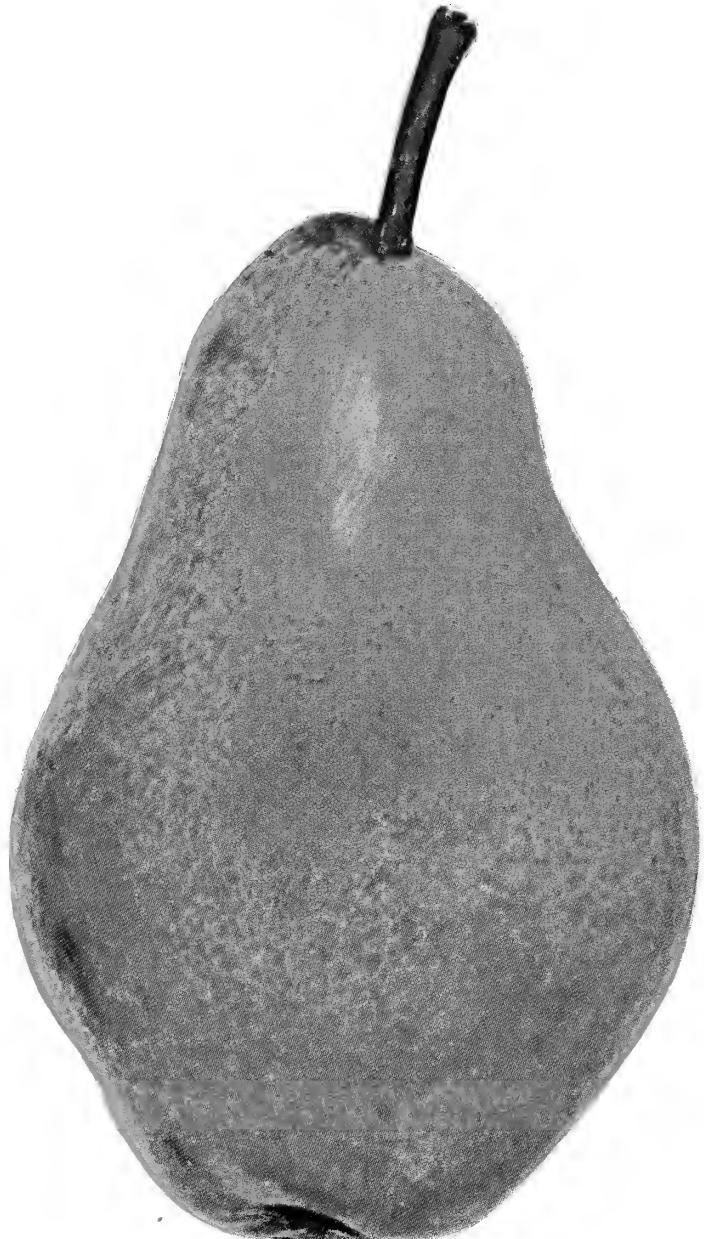
The initial letters following each variety indicate whether Standard "S" or Dwarf "D" or both can be supplied.

The name of each variety is followed by the month in which maturity of fruit is attained.

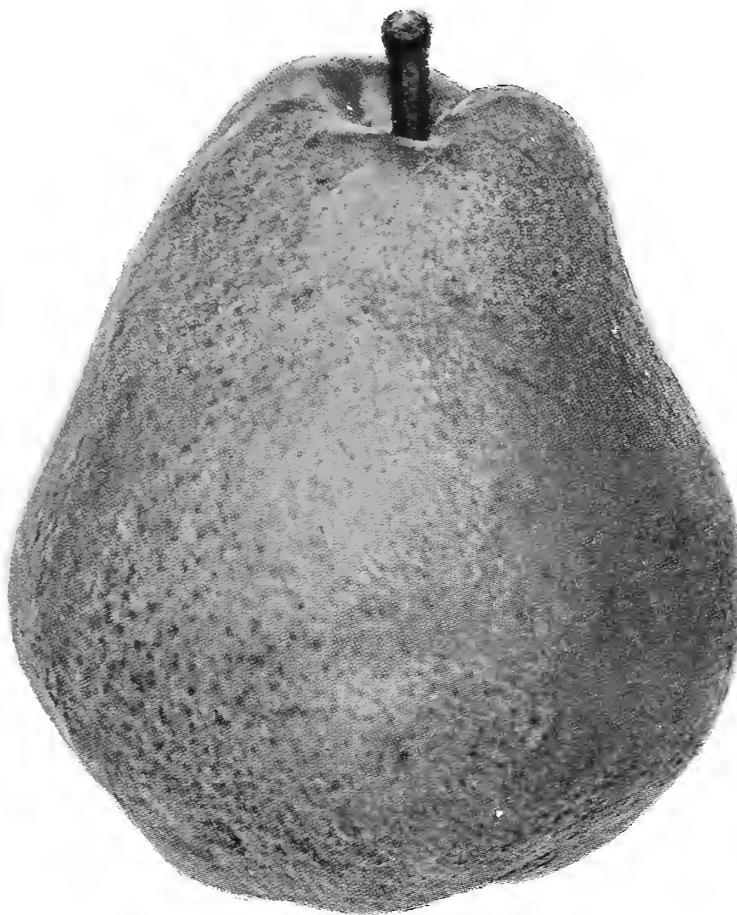
BARTLETT, S. D.—August and September. Fruit large, pyramidal in shape. Color clear yellow with a faint blush on the exposed cheek, more or less dotted with russet and even thinly russetted around the base of the stem. Flesh fine grained slightly granular at the center, buttery and rich, very juicy, excellent flavor, of good quality. Is excellent for canning. Its splendid qualities render it a general favorite everywhere. Its fruits are very popular in American markets. Is very adaptable to different soils. Another character which commends this variety to pear growers is fruitfulness—trees bear full crops of delicious flavored fruit year after year. Very extensively grown for commercial purposes. Trees are very vigorous, attain large size, bear young, live long, are easily managed in the orchard.

BEURRE D' ANJOU, S. D.—November to January. A large handsome pear of dull greenish yellow color, russetted and furrowed with reddish cheek on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white, firm, tender, buttery, very juicy, sweet and spicy with a rich flavor, making it one of the most valuable of all pears. Few varieties equal it in appearance and quality of fruit. Tree large, vigorous, spreading, hardy. Its productiveness and regularity in bearing make it a variety that can be recommended for home planting and for commercial orchards. Properly ripened it will keep until the Holiday season, when it commands a good price in the market.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE, S. D.—Late August to early September. Extra hardy. Fruit of large size, tapering to the crown, neck rather small. Yellowish green, with a delicate blush where exposed to the sun. Flesh greenish or yellowish white, juicy, splendid flavor, perfumed, of very good quality. Ripens about ten days ahead of the Bartlett. One of the first for market. Fruit is of uniform size and evenly distributed over tree, thus insuring proper development without thinning. Very desirable and highly recommended for its extra hardiness.



Bartlett



Duchesse D'Angouleme

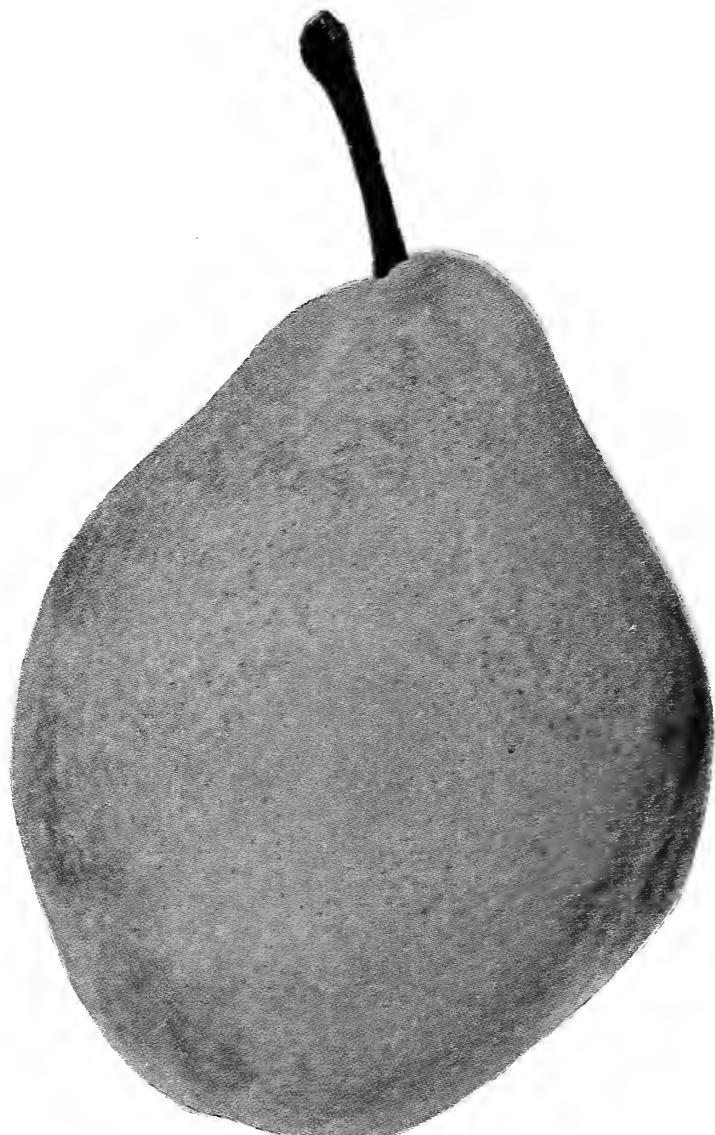
FLEMISH BEAUTY, S. D.—September and October. The fruit is of extra large size, varying however in size and shape. The color is a yellowish green, overlaid with russet markings. Flesh juicy, melting, often with a rich, sweet and excellent flavor with the delicate aroma of the pear. Of good quality which can be improved by ripening indoors. One of the oldest, hardiest and choicest varieties. A strong grower and a great bearer. Hardy and very desirable. Almost unapproachable in quality. Bears early. Unusually fruitful. Is an excellent commercial pear and is highly recommended for commercial cultivation, as well as for home planting.

KIEFFER, S. D.—October and November. A seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear. Its known parentage imparts valuable qualities. Fruit large to very large, roundish oval, narrowing at both ends. Skin rich golden yellow, with a fine red blush on the sunny side, highly attractive. Flesh is whitish, juicy and very good. If gathered as soon as fully matured and then allowed to ripen in the house, the fruit becomes much improved in quality and being a remarkable keeper, will last all winter. As a canning pear, it retains its light color and possesses a rich vinous flavor, being very refreshing, and notwithstanding the process of canning, it remains rich, juicy and sprightly and satisfies those of the most discriminating tastes. Its firmness and quality make it greatly in demand. One of the most popular pears grown in America. It bears young and heavily and makes a large tree. Abundant bearer.

KOONCE, S.—Last of August. A popular early variety. Somewhat of the Kieffer type but generally ripens a month earlier. Fruit is medium to large, golden yellow in color, with a red cheek, handsome in appearance; flesh juicy and sweet; good quality. Tree makes a vigorous growth. Is hardy and productive. Bears well and regularly. Koonce should have a place in every home orchard.

DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME, S. D.—October to November. The fruits excite great admiration and wonder by their enormous size. Color, dull yellow, streaked, spotted and netted with dull russet with numerous dots; flesh, yellowish white, firm, becoming somewhat melting and quite tender when fully matured, very juicy, sweet, excellent flavor, rich and delicious. Produces big juicy pears. Quality good. Attains its greatest perfection when grown as a dwarf tree. The tree is vigorous, hardy, healthy, bears abundantly and is a great favorite for garden and home planting and for commercial orchards. Trees often come into bearing from two to three years after planting. Is adaptable to about all climates and is a reliable and profitable crop producer. The tree makes a beautiful symmetrical pyramid growth.

SECKEL, S. D.—September and October. Fruit small. Skin rich yellowish brown, with a deep brownish red cheek. Flesh very fine grained, sweet, very juicy, melting; one of the richest and highest flavored pears known. A very prolific bearer. Profitable commercial variety which almost always commands a fancy price. Trees are remarkable for their large, low, compact pyramidal tops. For home planting it has few rivals.



Kieffer

Pears—Continued

SHELDON, S.—October to November. Ranks as one of the best pears. Large, roundish, color greenish, fully covered with brownish russet. A rich flavor, fine-grained and very luscious. The tree makes a vigorous, erect growth and bears full crops regularly. Ships well, keeps well and sells well. Excellent for home planting. Splendid both for dessert and for culinary purposes. Every pear-fancier should plant this variety. Sheldon does not succeed as a Dwarf and should be planted only as a standard tree.

WORDEN-SECKEL, S. D.—October to December.

A seedling of the Seckel. Tree is hardy and bears young. Excellent keeping qualities. Color golden yellow, one side bright crimson. Flesh dull white, very juicy with a flavor and aroma fully equal to its distinguished parent. Ripens early in October and can be kept in good eating condition until December. Bears in clusters and is one of the most beautiful and attractive as well as one of the best flavored pears in cultivation. Grown extensively by commercial orchardists, also highly recommended for home planting.

Plums

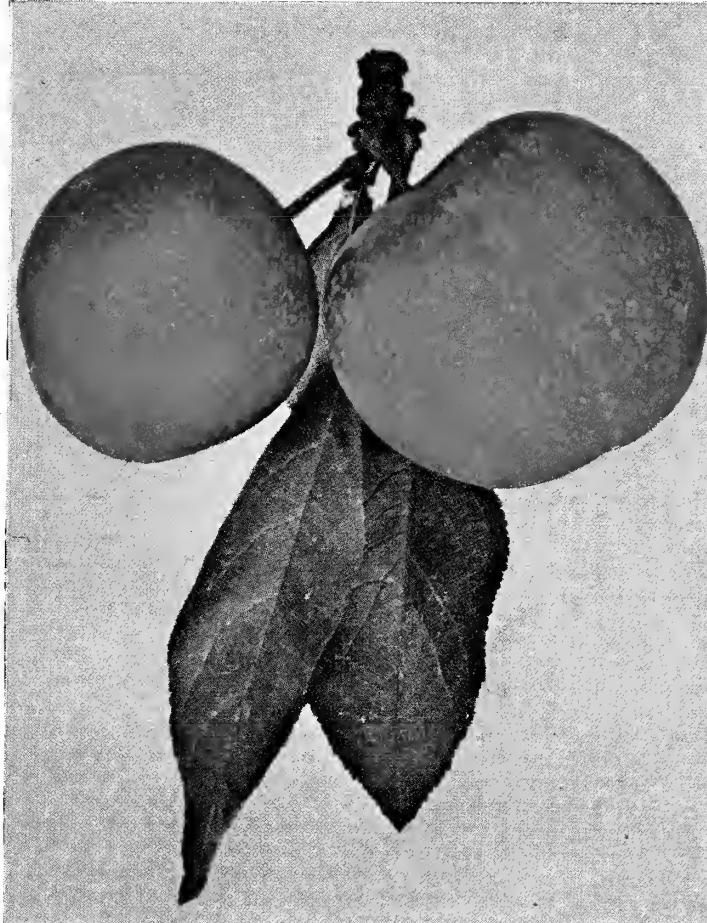
PLUM trees thrive in a great diversity of soil, but seem to require that the soil have good drainage; warmth of soil is a factor towards perfection. Planting at least two or three trees, preferably two or more varieties in a group, rather than to plant a Plum tree singly, will take care of such varieties as are deficient in fertile pollen, i. e., varieties that will not fertilize themselves sufficiently. Plums require little pruning but thinning the fruit on all varieties should be the regular practice—Japanese plums particularly are much inclined to overbear. Plum fruit for market purposes should be picked just previous to reaching the edible condition, or for distant shipment picked greener. The general demand for the fruit is to “eat-out-of-hand,” for pie, drying, canning, sauces, preserves, plum butter, marmalades and jelly.

The plums below are in two general classes, Japanese and European. The Japanese varieties are so noted, following the name. Those not designated, are European. Prunes are free-stone plums, suitable for drying.

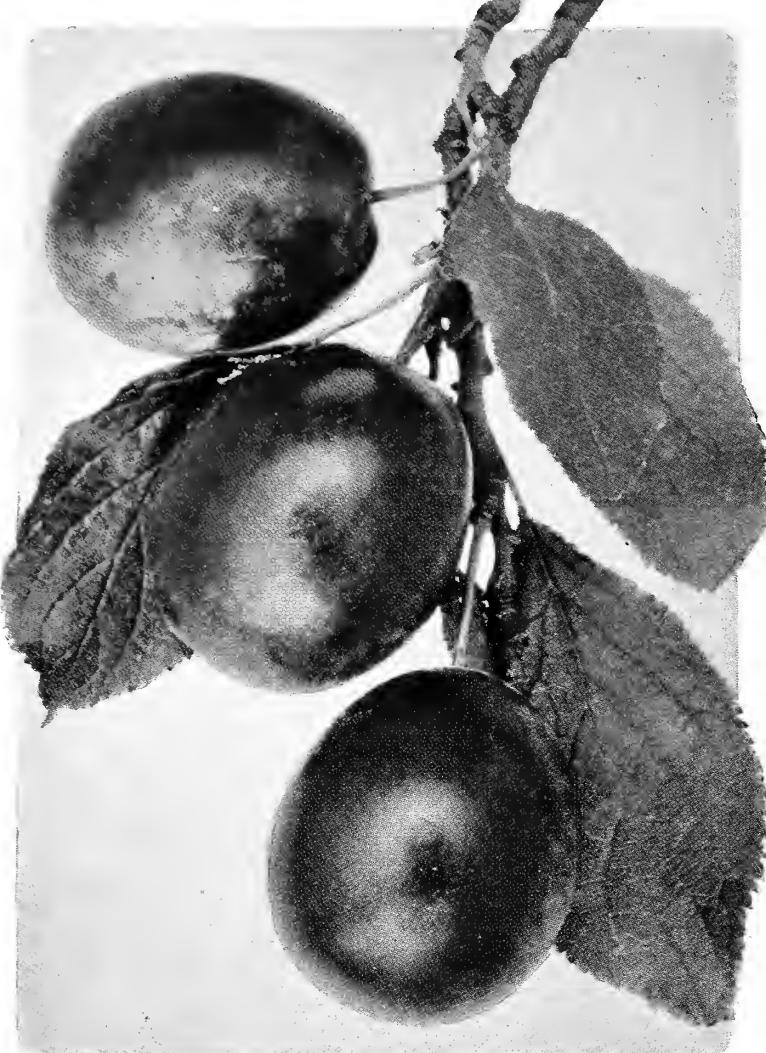
ABUNDANCE, JAPANESE—Skin pinkish-red, changing to darker red, mottled, with thin bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy, tender and melting, sweet, pleasantly aromatic; season early (late August or early September); fruit medium size, roundish to distinct sharp-pointed. Abundance is one of the best known plums in America and its great popularity is due to its adaptability to a wide diversity of soils and climates, as well as its great abundance of fruit and that it usually bears yearly. It develops in flavor best when picked before it is quite ripe. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, very productive, liable to overbear unless the fruit is thinned. One of the very best of the Japanese varieties.

BRADSHAW—Skin purplish-red, covered with thick bloom, thin; flesh dull yellow, often with trace of red when fully matured, juicy, somewhat tender, sweet, pleasant, good; mid-season; stone semi-free; fruit very large. Tree grows rather slowly, but is large and well formed, bears regularly and heavily, hardy, robust, healthy. Fruit is large, attractive in appearance, keeps and ships well, especially if picked before fully ripe.

BURBANK, JAPANESE—Skin dark red over a yellow ground, mottled, with thick bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, sweet, good; and of the best as to quality—handsomely colored, keeps and ships well; ripens a week or more later than Abundance. Fruit begins to color some days before ripe and should be picked before fully matured if it is to be kept or is to be shipped; also its fruit must be fairly severely thinned to get it in perfection. Tree is large, vigorous, very productive.



*Burbank Plums
A valuable Japanese variety*



Lombard

FELLENBURG (Italian Prune—French Prune)

—Skin purplish-black with very thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow changing to yellow; juicy, firm, sub-acid, free stone; season late and short; fruit medium size. The leading plum of the Pacific Northwest. It is finely flavored whether eaten out of hand, stewed or cured. Keeps and ships well. Trees are large, fairly hardy, productive, well formed and bear regularly. Originated in Italy more than a century ago.

GERMAN PRUNE—Skin purplish-black with thick bloom; flesh yellowish-green, medium juicy, firm, sweetish, mild, pleasant flavor, good to very good, stone free; season late with ripening period very long; fruit large. One of the oldest plums, probably the oldest of the prunes. Largely grown all over the world. Tree fairly hardy, vigorous, healthy, productive. Origin uncertain, probably Asia. Good market for fruit, valuable for canning, preserving, drying.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Skin dull greenish-yellow with obscure green streaks, mottled, thick bloom; flesh golden-yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sweet, mild, good to very good, stone nearly free. Last of August. Fruit rather large. Is best adapted to light sandy soils. The trees are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive. On suitable soils this is one of the best—for dessert, canning, home and market. Very agreeable flavor.

ITALIAN PRUNE—See Fellenburg.

LOMBARD—Skin light to dark purplish-red, with thick bloom; flesh yellowish, juicy, firm and sweet, mild, stone semi-free to free; mid-season, ripening period long; fruit roundish-oval, medium size. Lombard is well known everywhere, is very widely grown all over the continent. Tree medium size, round-topped, very hardy, productive; fruit showy, tempting to the eye and readily salable; regular bearer; fruit should be thinned and allowed to fully ripen on the tree.

REINE CLAUDE—Skin golden-yellow at maturity, sometimes mottled on sunny side with red, thin bloom; flesh greenish-yellow or golden-yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, mild, very good; semi-cling stone; mid-season; fruit large, roundish-oval. For richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh, abundance of juice and pleasant aroma, Reine Claude ranks high. When well grown, fruit thinned and fruits sufficiently exposed to the sun to color well, it is a beautiful fruit, its size, form and color all adding to its beauty. The tree is only of moderate size, and trees when delivered from nursery are smaller than the trees of other varieties, but the trees, though small, are productive and bear regularly.

RED JUNE, JAPANESE—Skin garnet-red, mottled, bloom thin; flesh light yellow, somewhat meaty, sweet, good; season early, ripens a week or so before Abundance; fruit large, roundish-ovate. Among the Japanese plums, Red June closely follows Abundance and Burbank in popularity; is a good shipper. The trees are large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, healthy, productive.

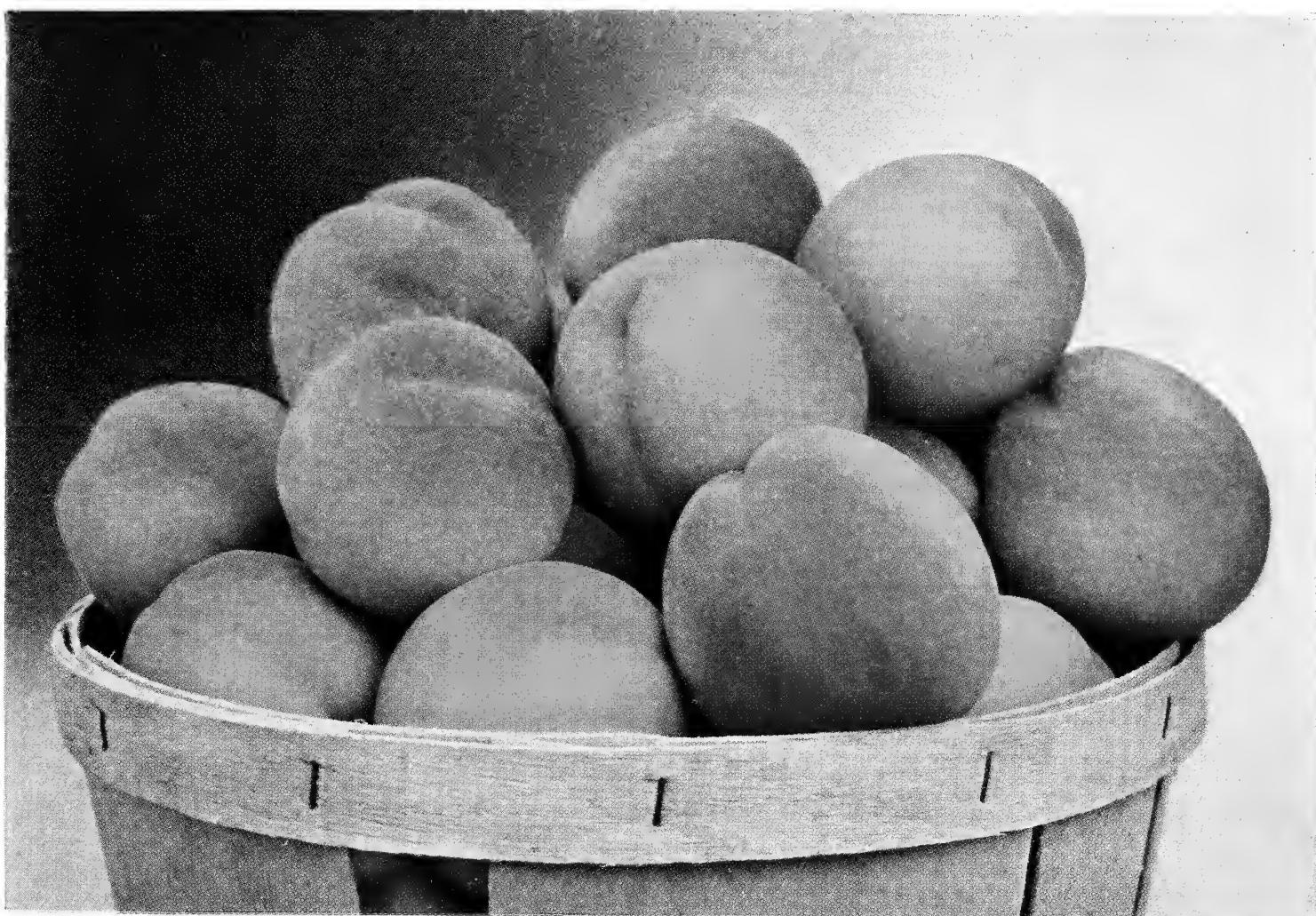
SATSUMA, JAPANESE—Skin dark dull red, thin bloom; flesh dark purplish-red, juicy, sweet, with almond-like flavor, good quality, stone very small; mid-season; fruit medium to large in size, roundish. One of the best of its class in quality for either dessert or culinary purposes, keeps and ships well. The trees are above the average in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Skin purplish-black, thick bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, rather tart, firm, sweet, mild in flavor; season late; fruit medium in size.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—Skin purplish-black, thick bloom, dots numerous; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sprightly, pleasant; season late; fruit small in size, roundish. Should be in home collections; productive, bears year after year. Trees vigorous, hardy. An old, well-known variety. Originated in England.

WICKSON, JAPANESE—Skin dark red over a yellow ground, thin bloom; flesh amber-yellow, juicy, firm, sweet, pleasant flavor, good; early mid-season, period of ripening long; fruit very large, the largest of all Japanese plums if not the largest of all plums. Tree is large, vigorous, upright head, blooming season early. At its best in South and West.

YELLOW EGG—Skin golden-yellow, thick bloom; flesh golden-yellow, rather juicy, firm, average sweetness, mild, good; season late and short; stone semi-free or free; fruit large. The largest and handsomest of the yellow plums. Excellent for cooking.



Elberta Peaches

Peaches

STARTING with the blossoms or flowers, the Peach tree is of value for its ornamenting beauty. As orchard trees or planted in the home, the trees usually come into bearing at an early age. As a commercial proposition the Peach, with care, ranks profitable.

The use of the fruit is so various—to "eat-out-of-hand", prepared as fresh fruit for dessert, "peaches and cream", the juices for refreshing summer drinks, and for frozen sherbet and ice cream—the fruit for "peach short-cake", preserves, canning; for peach pie and peach-butter, marmalades, jellies; pickled, and for evaporated peaches for which there is a big market. What tastes better in the Peach fruit season than a good juicy peach with its appetizing aroma? The Peach is attractive to the eye at all seasons. A tree or an orchard in bloom is a strikingly beautiful sight while a panorama in a peach country in flowering time is one of the most beautiful scenes in nature.

Varieties described are thoroughly tried and tested and are the kinds most generally selected by the most successful experienced peach growers.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Mid-season.

Belle of Georgia elicits praise from all who know it because of the great beauty of its fruit. At its best it is one of the glories of the peach orchard, its fruit being large, trim in shape, creamy white with a beautiful crimson cheek. The fruits are as enticing to the eye inwardly as well as outwardly, the white flesh being delicately marbled, tinted with red at the pit and the flesh and pit usually part cleanly. The flesh is firm and of excellent flavor. The tree is large, open-headed, fast growing, hardy and a prolific bearer. Stone semi-free to free.

CHAMPION—Early Mid-season (August).

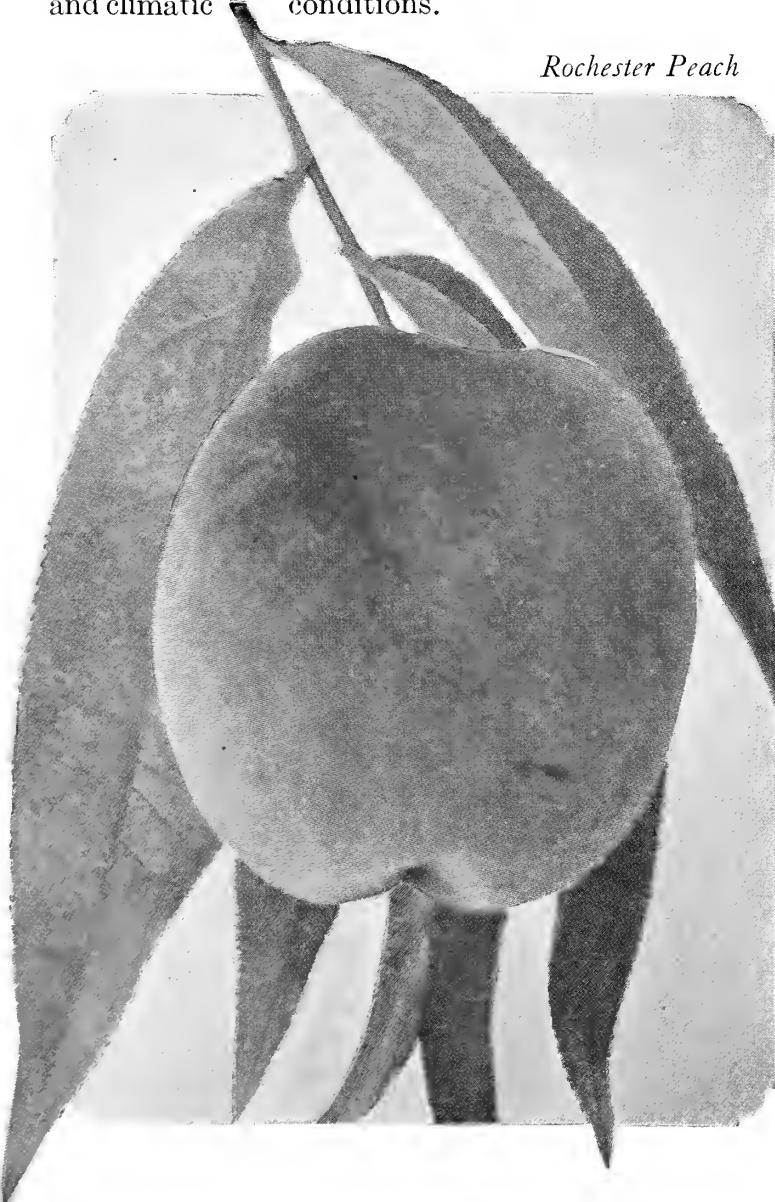
It is difficult to find words which will do justice in describing the qualities of this white fleshed variety. The fruits not only possess the character that makes up quality—tender flesh, juiciness, pleasant flavor, etc., but there is a peculiar honeyed flavor which gives the Champion individuality. The flesh is white, tinged with red at the pit. Skin is white with red cheek. The tree itself is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and very productive. Stone semi-free to free.

CARMAN—Early (August). One of the Carman's greatest assets is its rugged constitution which enables it to withstand trying climates, North and South, and to accommodate itself to a great variety of soils. Its fruits also possess much merit. They mature very early and are most pleasing in appearance. Its round, trim shape make the variety, especially when packed in a box or basket, one scarcely surpassed in attractiveness of form. The color of the skin is a brilliant red splashed with darker red on a creamy-white background. The flesh is white, red at the pit, juicy, tender, sweet, mild and pleasant flavored. Stone is nearly free. A wonderful shipper. The tree is large, vigorous and very productive. All in all, the Carman is one of the most useful peaches of its class for either home or commercial planting. Stone nearly free.

CRAWFORD EARLY—Early Mid-season. The peach has all the characteristics which gratify the taste, richness of flavor, pleasant aroma, tender flesh and abundant juice. Besides being one of the best in quality, it is also one of the handsomest, its golden yellow skin with red cheek making it particularly attractive to the eye. Stone perfectly free. The flesh is a beautiful deep yellow, rayed with red at the pit. The trees are all that could be desired in health, vigor, size and shape.

CRAWFORD LATE—Season late. The quality of this yellow flesh variety can scarcely be equalled. The peach is large with a golden yellow skin and rich red cheek. The flesh is yellow, red at pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet but sprightly, richly flavored. Stone free. The tree is large, vigorous, spreading, open topped and adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Rochester Peach



ELBERTA—Season late September and October.

One of Elberta's greatest merits is its adaptability to a variety of soils and climates. A second good characteristic is its fruitfulness—barring frost and freezes, the trees load themselves with fruit year in and year out. Thus Elberta is grown with profit in every peach growing state in the Union and in nearly all, if not all, in greater quantities than any other peach. The skin is orange-yellow, overspread with red. Flesh yellow stained with red at the pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet or sub-acid and of excellent quality and a good shipper. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy, very productive and starts bearing when quite young. Stone free.

FITZGERALD—Midseason. Fitzgerald is very similar to early Crawford but generally ripens a few days earlier. The skin is golden, overspread with dull red blush; thin but tough. Flesh yellow rayed with red at the pit, juicy, rather firm but tender and sweet, pleasant flavor and good quality. Size large; Stone free. Tree of medium size. Extremely hardy. originated in Canada.

GLOBE—Last of September. The tree is a rapid and vigorous grower and usually productive. Fruit is large and round. Skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, vinous, sprightly. Quality good. A freestone.

HALE—Midseason. This peach has many merits to commend it. The flesh is yellow, red pit, juicy, fine grained, sweet, and of excellent flavor. The skin is creamy yellow, overspread with darker red making it particularly attractive to the eye. In shape it is almost round which means it can be packed to better advantage than many other varieties. Stone free. The tree is vigorous and productive. Unquestionably Hale is one of the most popular varieties for both home and orchard planting.

ROCHESTER—Early. Here is a variety which fills the long desired wish of fruit growers for an early, yellow free stone. It ripens soon after middle August—in some instances it has been reported even earlier—and its season is very long. The peaches are very large, yellow with handsome over-color of mottled red, quite rotund, making, all in all, a strikingly beautiful peach. The flesh, too, meets all the requirements of a good peach—thick and firm, marbled yellow, stained with red at the pit, juicy, rich and sweet. While the variety can be classed as freestone there is a slight clinging which may disappear in some conditions and be increased in others. The trees are large, vigorous, upright, spreading and productive.

The ten varieties described above include those most widely planted by *commercial* orchardists. They are all suitable also for the home orchard.

The Peaches described on page 85 opposite, are well-known, tried and favorite varieties popular for *home* use.

Peach trees do best in light, well-drained soils.

It is not advisable to plant Peach trees in the fall except in the far South. In the North, Peaches should be planted invariably in the spring.

The varieties of peaches described below while not as largely grown commercially as the kinds heretofore mentioned are, nevertheless, choice kinds which are popular, particularly for the home garden.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Early. A very good early yellow variety quite generally planted for home orchards. Skin deep orange yellow blushed with dark red, thick and tender. Flesh yellow, juicy, stringy, tender and sweet but sprightly, good quality. Stone semi-free to free. Size small. Tree is large, hardy and very productive.

BEERS' SMOCK—Very late. One of the latest yellow flesh varieties. The skin is greenish yellow mottled in dull dark red, thin and tough. Flesh tender, sprightly, pleasantly flavored, good in quality. Valuable for drying and canning. Stone nearly free.

CROSBY—Late. One of the Crosby's greatest virtues is the hardiness of tree and bud, so marked it is often called the "frost-proof peach." Besides being hardy the trees are vigorous, healthy and productive. Quality fruit is excellent. The rich, yellow free-stone flesh is delicious to the taste either as a dessert or as a culinary fruit. Tree is small but vigorous and straight.

CHAIRS' CHOICE—Midseason. Chairs' Choice is a select fruit in the Crawford group. In quality it is unapproachable by varieties outside its own family and is not surpassed by any within its group. Skin is golden yellow splashed with dull red. Flesh yellow, faintly stained with red near the pit. Juicy, stringy, tender, sub-acid and pleasantly flavored. Very good in quality. Stone free. Tree large and vigorous.

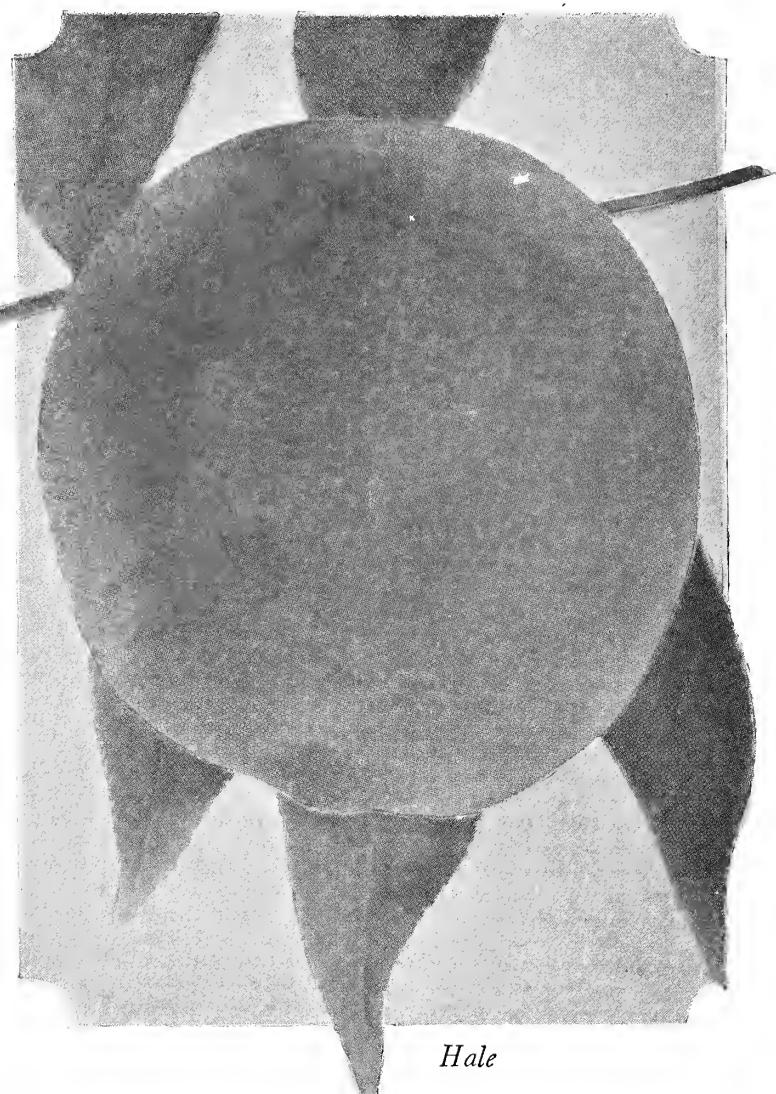
GREENSBORO—Early. Greensboro is one of the leading white flesh peaches. It takes high place because of its showy fruits and its large, vigorous, healthy early bearing and prolific trees. In the last character Greensboro is almost supreme—invariably year in and year out—possibly, too, no other white fleshed peach is adapted to a greater variety of soils; its fruits carry well and keep long. The skin is creamy white blush stained with red. Flesh white, very juicy, tender, melting, sweet, and sprightly, Stone semi-clinging.

HEATH CLING—Very late. One of the latest peaches now under cultivation. The best of all peaches to preserve and pickle whole. It has been known to keep in good condition from October to December. The trees are large, healthy and hardy. Skin is creamy white blushed with red. Flesh white, juicy, firm, meaty but tender and good in quality. Stone clinging.

SALWAY—Very late. Valuable because of being one of the latest varieties and is also one of the best sort for canning, preserving and evaporating. Skin is greenish yellow, crimson cheek. Flesh golden yellow, juicy, tender, and of good quality. Trees are vigorous, healthy, hardy and very productive. Stone free.

STUMP THE WORLD—Late. Stump the World is a favorite white flesh, free-stone late peach. Its quality is excellent, the flesh being melting, juicy, rich and good. Trees are large, hardy, vigorous and productive. Stone cling.

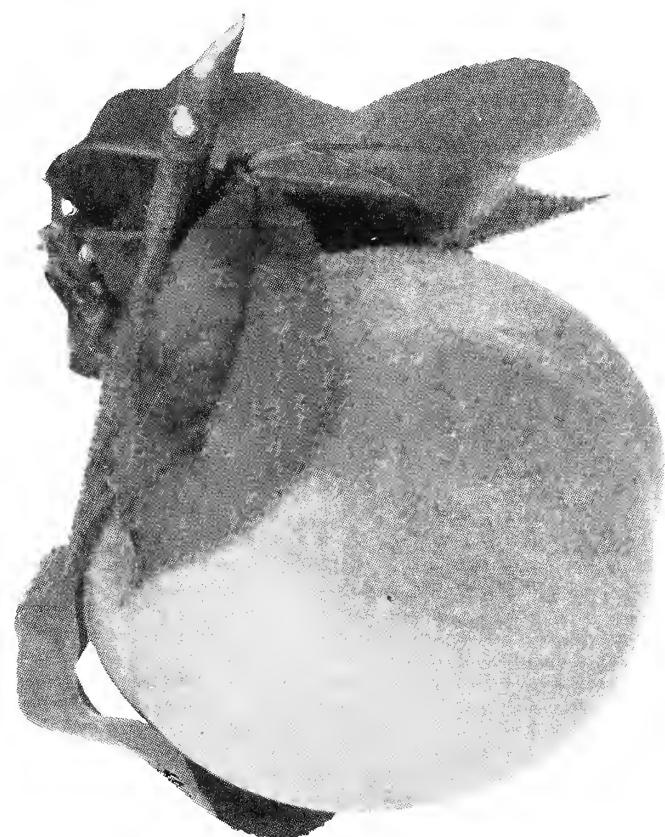
YELLOW ST. JOHN—Early. This is one of the earliest of the Crawford-like peaches and perfectly free-stone. Handsome in appearance, sweet,



Hale

rich, delicious in flavor flesh attributes of a good

and pleasing in all of the dessert peach. The fruit resembles the early Crawford in size and shape but is a little more round and ripens several days earlier. Flesh light yellow tinged with red near pit, highly flavored. Stone free. Tree medium to large, vigorous, upright and spreading.



Champion

Quince Trees

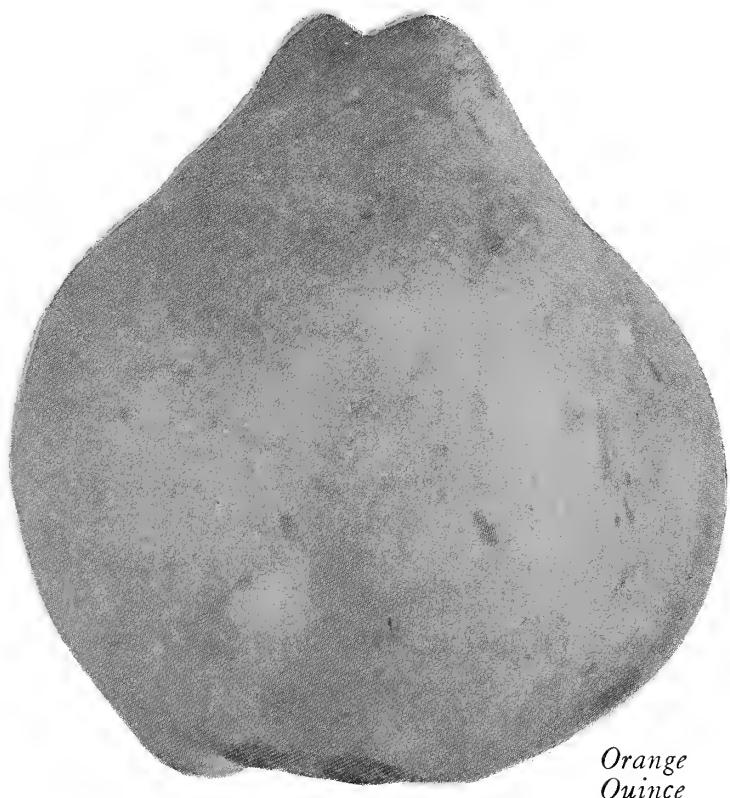
THE fruit is in demand for stewing, baking and for Quince Marmalade and for jelly and is an ideal fruit for the flavoring of preserves, jelly, marmalade, giving them a delightful taste and perfume. In almost all local markets Quince fruit finds a ready sale.

The Quince fruit crop is reliable, not easily destroyed by variations of the weather and the trees are hardy, productive and easy to care for. The land should be retentive of moisture but not wet and soggy. Plant about 15 feet apart each way.

BOURGEAT—Bright, golden yellow. A great favorite because it keeps so well. A profuse bearer of large, showy, handsome, richly colored fruit which should, if stored in a good cellar, keep until spring. Fine for cooking as it cooks without hardness like apples.

ORANGE (Apple Quince)—The Orange is a fine golden color, roundish with ends generally flattened like an apple. Ripens early (September). Surface only moderately fuzzy. The flesh is firm, tender when cooked, fine quality and high flavor. The tree is very productive, vigorous and widely grown. Under good conditions the fruit can be carried through January.

REA'S MAMMOTH—One of the most popular of the quinces. The fruit is large to very large, rich golden yellow; flesh cooks tender as the apple and without hard spots or cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. It ripens rather late and the tree is extremely hardy and productive. We recommend this variety most highly.



Orange
Quince

Apricots

THE season of ripening, coming between the Cherries and Peaches, makes this fruit very desirable and valuable. The dainty, showy appearance of Apricot fruit, its good quality that surely appeals to the taste of all who eat Apricot fruit, and the fact that Apricot fruit is always in good demand in the city markets, and at good prices for fancy table use, are points so favorable that the planting of Apricot trees should have more attention from growers who raise fruit for market and growers who raise fruit for their family and themselves to eat. Apricots are steady bearers, and the fruit is easy to raise; and there are hardly ever enough of them in any market to supply the demand. That makes them a profitable quantity crop. They are also a delightful addition to any home planting, not only because of the delicious fruit, but for the exquisite beauty of the blossoms. Considered as an ornamental flowering tree alone, the Apricot is unsurpassed.

EARLY GOLDEN—Color is wholly pale orange. Season middle of July. Fruit small—one and a half inches in diameter—roundish oval. Flesh orange-yellow, moderately juicy, rich and sweet. Free from the stone. Kernel sweet. Tree hardy and productive.

EARLY MOORPARK—Yellow, with red cheek. Season last of July. Fruit medium size. A free-stone of superior quality.

LARGE EARLY MONTGAMET—Pale yellow with a tinge of red on sunny side. Season middle or latter part of July. Fruit large and round; quality the best, and a fine shipper. A very choice medium early sort; one of the best in cultivation. Tree is a good, strong, healthy grower, and will stand a great deal of cold. Has borne heavily with us and we consider it one of the very best Apricots in cultivation.

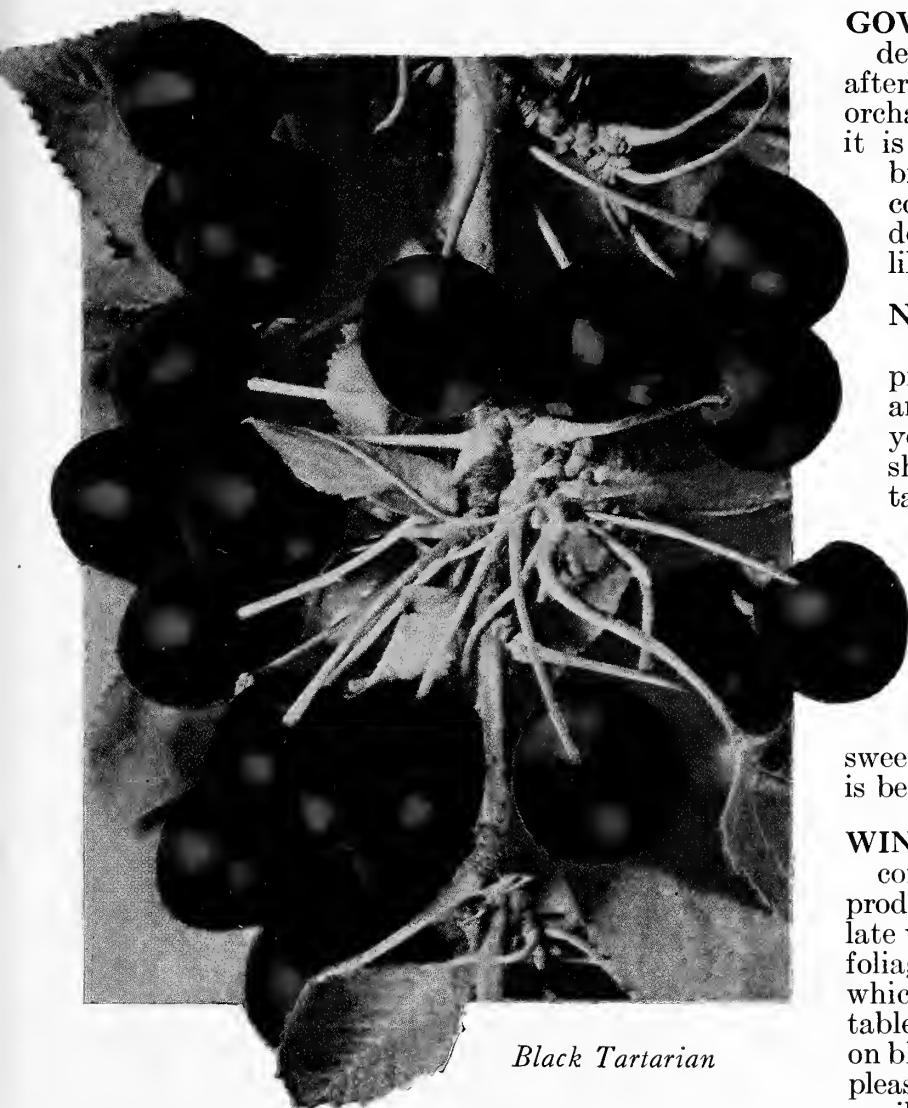
Cherries

CHERRIES are universally popular, both from a money making and a home use standpoint. The trees are fairly free of insect pests and diseases, also require little pruning after planting. Will adapt themselves to almost any soil, but produce the best results in well drained loamy soils.

The Sweet Cherry makes a large to very large tree, irregular in growth and of spreading habit. They are often used in back lawns for shade as well as fruit. The fruit is usually heart-shaped—firm of flesh, keeps well and therefore ships safely.

The Sour Cherry makes a much smaller growing tree, and on account of their rounded form make fine ornamental trees for planting along the road-side or division lines. The fruit is readily sold at canning factories and on the local market. A Sour Cherry orchard is a valuable asset to the fruit grower and farmer.

Cherries, both sour and sweet can be used in various forms of cooking and preserving, therefore need never go to waste. As a delightful fresh fruit, coming the first of the season, cherries are unexcelled.



Black Tartarian

Sweet Cherries

BLACK TARTARIAN—Early to middle of June.

Fruit very large with small pit; heart-shaped, very dark, almost black. Pleasing to the eye and delightful to the palate. Handsome purplish-red flesh; meaty, juicy and rich. Excellent for table use and canning. Tree a regular bearer, grows to very large size, and lives to an old age—adapts itself to widely different soils and climates.

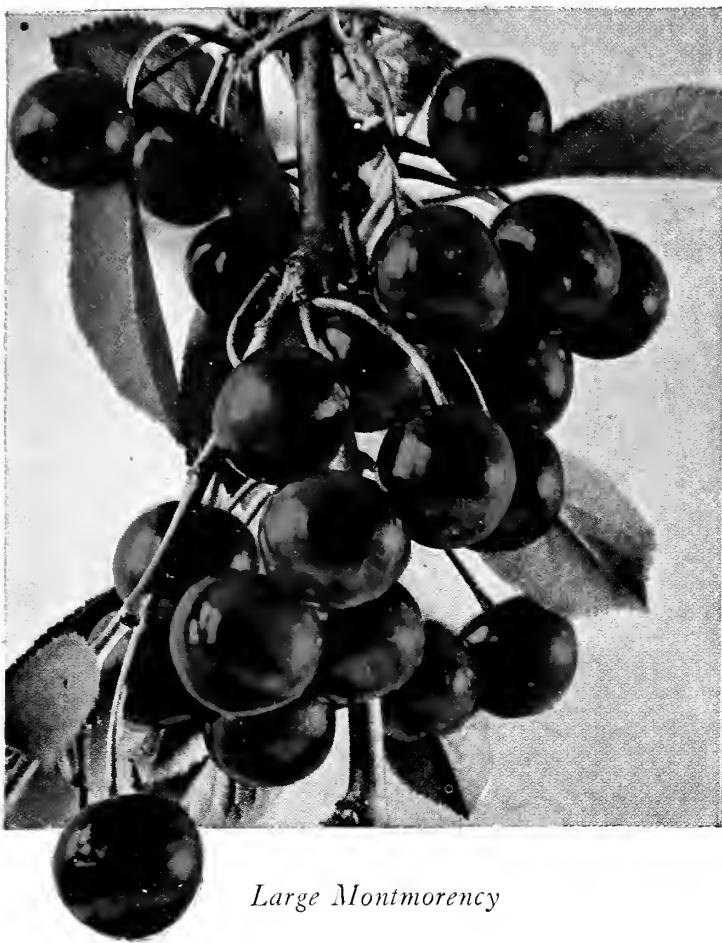
GOVERNOR WOOD—Middle of June. A very desirable cherry as it bears almost immediately after Black Tartarian—should be in every cherry orchard. Tree vigorous and bears so prolifically that it is often advisable to thin the fruit to prevent branches breaking. Fruit large, yellow, nearly covered with bright red. Flesh, light, tender and deliciously juicy. "Has a taste all its own." We like it—so will you.

NAPOLEON—Middle of June. An ideal light-colored sweet cherry; especially good for shipping purposes—much sought after by canneries and fruit dealers; very attractive coloring of pale yellow with amber cheek—fruit large heart-shaped; flesh firm, and of delightful flavor. One taste and you want more. A favorite for both home and commercial plantings. Is commonly called Ox-heart. Tree large, vigorous, upright and very productive.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Middle of July. A very large cherry, sweet, of especially good flavor. Very dark in color, with dark flesh. The fruit is of unusually large size even for a sweet cherry, yet the trees bear heavily. The season is between Napoleon and Windsor.

WINDSOR—Late July. A variety that deserves consideration by every cherry grower. Tree a big producer; fruit clustering on the branches. Being a late variety it always has a ready market. The heavy foliage aids in protecting the fruit from the birds which is a desirable characteristic. A fine canning, table or market cherry. Fruit extra dark, bordering on black, large and attractive. Flesh hard, meaty and pleasing to the taste. Especially welcome as it is available after other cherries are gone. Often called an "out of season" cherry, thereby commanding a high price and ready market.

YELLOW SPANISH—End of June. One of the most widely known and handsome cherries, both on the tree or in the basket or dish. Cans beautifully and is a delight to the housewife. Fruit large and uniform with golden coloring, profusely tinted with crimson. Flesh tender but firm, decidedly delicious, "makes your mouth water." Tree is a large grower and bears abundantly—is at home wherever cherries are grown.



Large Montmorency

Sour Cherries

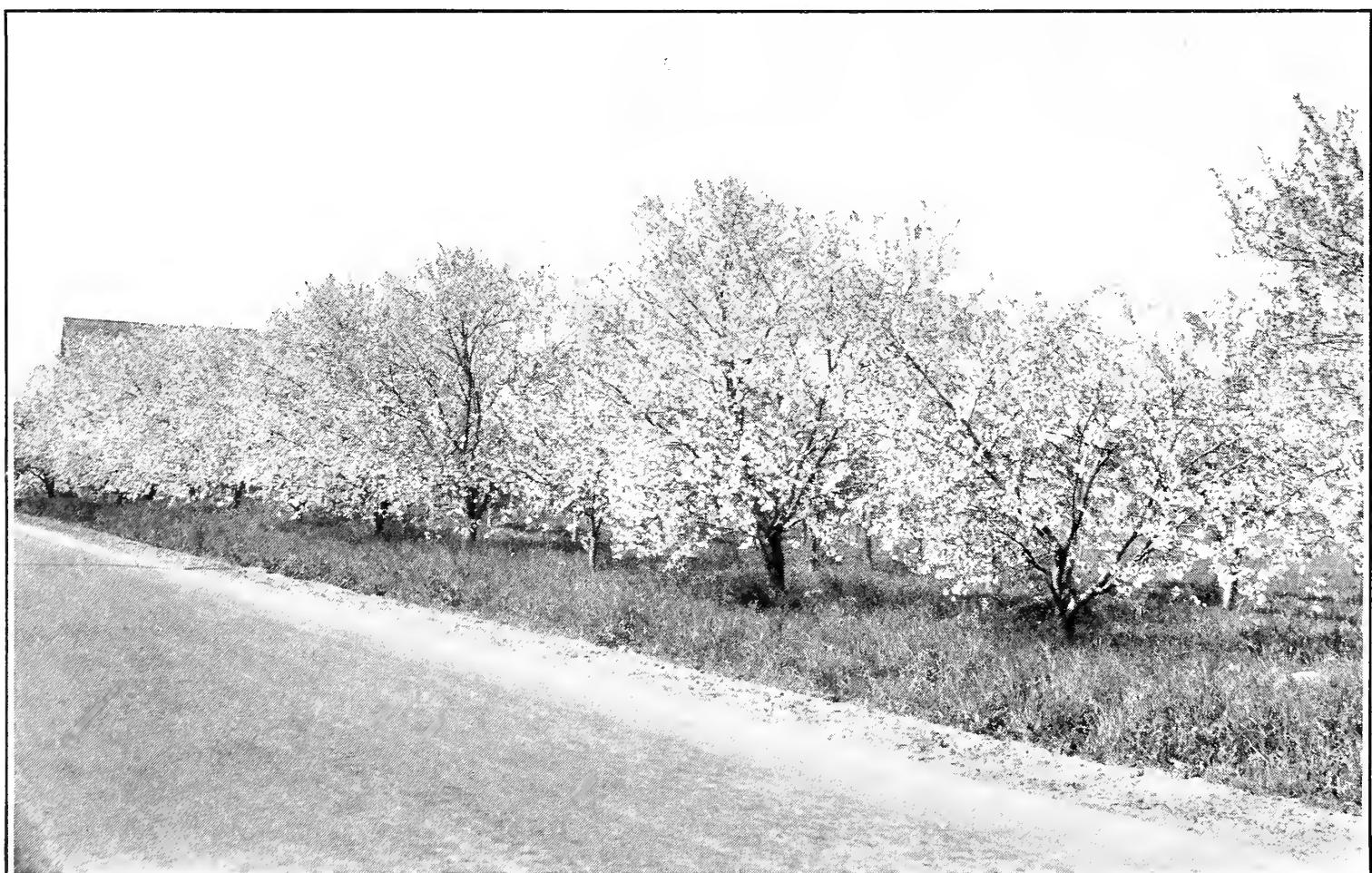
EARLY RICHMOND—June-Sour-Red. The earliest of sour cherries, therefore a profitable market variety. Fruit round and light red changing to dark red, skin thin, rather tough and easily separated from the pulp. Flesh pale yellow with light pinkish juice, tender and melting, stone small and free.

Has a delicious flavor, very palatable when eaten from the hand. Requires only a small quantity of sugar when canning or for table use—truly a favorite for home use—sells readily and profitably in the market due to its early ripening. The fruit usually is produced in clusters of two or three cherries. Hangs onto the tree over an unusually long period which is a decided advantage as it lengthens the season of use. The tree is a heavy bearer and thrives on a large variety of soils. The only way to fully appreciate its many good qualities is to plant Early Richmond.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Late July and early August. The only real late sour cherry. Fruit of good size, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. Stands shipping well. The tree is quite small, rather slender, and of dwarf habit. A medium to heavy bearer. Due to this cherry ripening after all others, there is always a ready market for it.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—Late June. The leading sour cherry. Canning companies and fruit stands provide a ready market—a big commercial cherry that spells abundant profit for the planter; an unexcelled pie variety. Tree yields regularly and abundantly, and its natural habit of growth makes picking the fruit a pleasure. The tree is very hardy and bears unusually young—often within two years after planting. Fruit is of good size and flavor; bright clear red—hangs well to the tree, more often borne singly. It is highly recommended for every sour cherry use. You will "go right" when you plant Large Montmorency.

MAY DUKE—July. Follows Early Richmond but ripens irregularly and often over a long period. The fruit is of rather good size, red at first, turning darker later. Flesh tender and melting, acid and excellent in quality. The tree is very hardy.



Cherry Orchard in bloom, near Newark, N. Y.

Grapes

GRAPE Vines should be planted where they will have the sunshine to grow the vine and to properly ripen the berries, thus developing the sugar content of the fruit, as they respond beautifully to warmth. To get the best results plant so they will get the sun from the south or the east. Dry warm soil is what the vine craves. No grounds are so small but that at least a few grape vines can be grown permitting you to enjoy luscious home-grown grapes from your own planting.

Grape Vines may be considered as ornamental vines and planted along fences or trained on garages, woodsheds and other places for their ornamental appearance.

Commercially the Grape is profitable—fruit is usually a good shipper—has many home uses, delicious and refreshing for table use, for pies, for sauces, jelly; and Grape juices are most valuable for refreshing and healthful drinks; there is an increasing demand and at profitable prices for the fruit, or fruit juices.

The vines need little care, pruning is the greatest, though not difficult. A trellis is desirable, but not absolutely necessary. They may be trained for ornamental vine effect as mentioned above or trained on a rear porch or veranda and thus you have appreciated shade, as well as fruit. A small amount of labor only is required to produce a good supply of luscious, refreshing fruit.

AGAWAM, Dark Red—Probably the most largely grown of Rogers Hybrids, qualities commanding it being large size of bunch and berry, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, attractive appearance, excellent keeping qualities, vigorous of vine and of self-fertilization. Agawam is highly esteemed in many markets and in making grape juice it is much sought for chiefly because of the flavor it imparts. It ripens in September, soon after Concord. Fine keeper, in fact, is frequently kept in storage until January. Berries are large, dark and dull purplish red. Flesh is pale green, solid and slightly vinous.

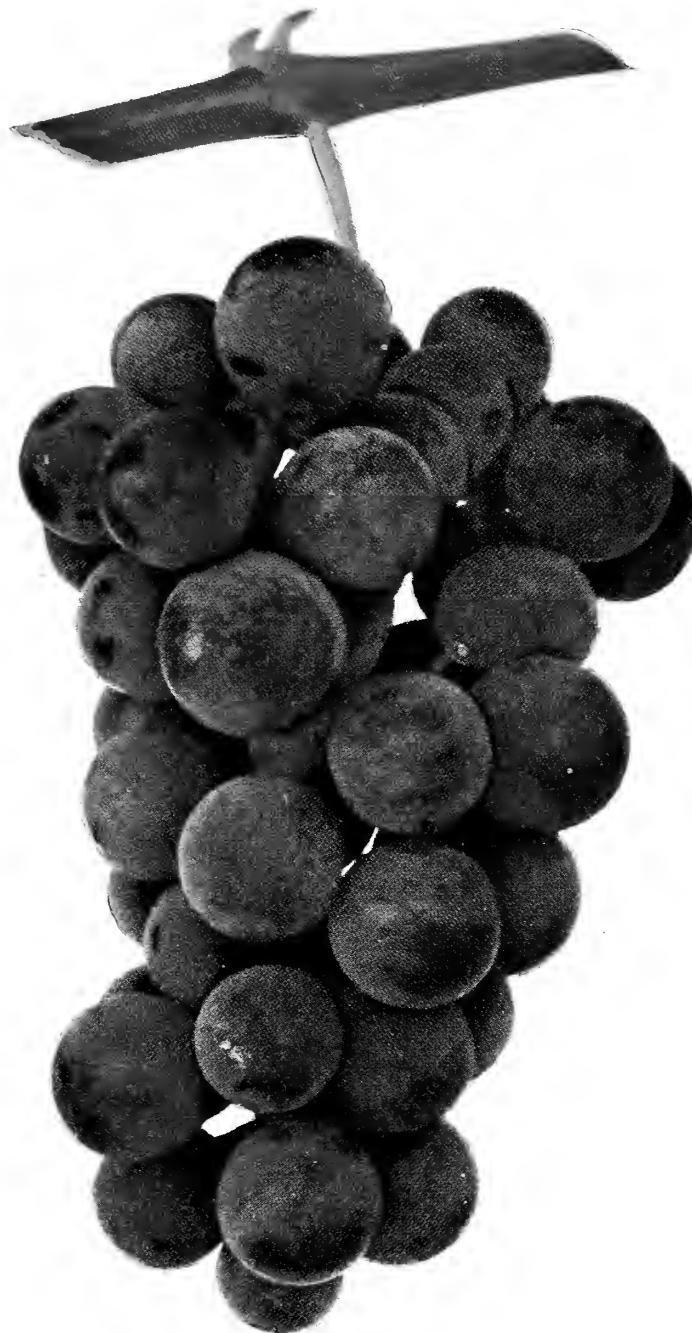
BRIGHTON, Red—Ranks as one of the ten or twelve leading commercial varieties in New York State. Its good points are: high quality, handsome appearance, certainty of ripening, being earlier than the Concord, vigorous growth, productiveness and adaptability to various soils. Ripens about mid-season. Clusters are large to medium. Berries irregular, medium to large in size, roundish, light and dark red and covered with bloom. Very handsome.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY, Black—Has high quality when matured, freedom from acidity about the seeds; earliness of maturity, ripening nearly a fortnight before the Concord; hardiness of vine and good shipping and keeping qualities. Generally ripens about the last of August. Berries are usually large, roundish, dark, purplish black covered with heavy blue bloom. Flesh is firm, but tender, quality rich, sweet and slightly vinous.

CATAWBA, Red—Catawba is one of the leading grapes grown commercially along the shores of Lake Erie, Northern Ohio, and about the central lakes of New York State. Planted with great success for its juice crop—is in demand for its pleasing refreshing and fine-flavored juice; nice to eat out of hand. It succeeds over a wide area and berries keep exceptionally well, often lasting until March or even later. It is the standard red grape on the market and because of its excellent quality often brings a higher price than other varieties. Very late. Clusters large to medium, berries oval to roundish, dull purplish red covered with bloom.



Catawba



Concord

CONCORD, Black—The Concord is known by all. Probably the most widely grown of the grapes of this continent. Readily adapts itself to varying conditions and is grown with more or less profit in every grape growing state in the Union and to an extent not possible with any other grape. It succeeds in a greater number of soils than any other variety. A second commendable characteristic is its high degree of fruitfulness as it gives large crops year in and year out. It is also very hardy, ripens comparatively early, thus assuring maturity in Northern regions. Bears good size bunches of berries of good black color with abundant bloom which makes a most handsome grape. Concord leaves out and blossoms late in the spring and it does not, therefore, often suffer from spring frosts and the fruit is not easily injured by late frosts. It is a table grape and to use the oft quoted expression coined by Horace Greeley, "It is the grape for the millions." Used to a great extent for making red grape juice. Yields a good run of desirable juice and the juice has a good demand in the market as well as being pleasing for home use. Fruit ripens about mid-season, keeps from one to two months. Berries medium to large, roundish, juicy, sweet, and of high quality.

DELAWARE, Red—Early September. Delaware is the American grape, "par excellence." There is probably no other variety more richly or more delicately flavored and with a more agreeable aroma than Delaware. This variety is rightly used, wherever American grapes are grown, as a standard whereby to gauge the quality of other grapes. Added to its high quality it is endowed with a constitution which enables it to withstand severe climatic conditions and it easily adapts itself to many soils and conditions and bears in most situations an abundant crop. Besides these qualities it matures sufficiently early (usually early September) to make its crop certain. It is attractive in appearance, keeps well on the vine and in the package and ships well. Considered the best American table grape and as such commands a premium in all markets. It is also much sought after for making grape juice. Bunch medium in size and very compact. Berries uniform in size and shape, small to medium, roundish, light red covered with a bloom. Flesh juicy, tender, aromatic, vinous, sprightly and refreshing.

MC PIKE, Black—McPike is noteworthy chiefly because of the large size of its berries. A seedling of the Worden it partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy and as easily grown as the Concord or Worden. It is earlier than the Concord. Bunches large, even and compact; berries even in size, covered with beautiful bloom, blue black in color. Ripens uniformly. Flesh is very juicy, rather tender, vinous, sweet at skin to rather acid at center.

MOORE'S EARLY, Black—It is difficult to describe Moore's Early other than as the Early Concord. Comes in season two or three weeks earlier than Concord and the last fruits of it are sent to market before those of the Concord are picked. Clusters are intermediate in size, inclined to looseness. Berries large, roundish, dark purplish black covered with abundant blue bloom. Flesh greenish, juicy, fine grained, sweet next to skin, but somewhat acid at center.

MOORE'S DIAMOND, White or Light Green— Moore's Diamond can scarcely be surpassed in quality and beauty. To its desirable fruit characteristics is added its earliness, hardiness, productivity and vigor. It is greatly in demand by those who wish to make grape juice. The fruit keeps well. Clusters medium to short, rather broad and compact. Berries above medium to medium size, roundish, green with tinge of yellow on riper berries, with thin gray bloom. Flesh pale green, juicy, tender, inclined to melting, fine grained, slightly aromatic, sprightly. Quality of fruit good. Ripens early September.

NIAGARA, White or Light Green—Niagara is probably the leading American light green grape, holding the rank of this color that the Concord does among the black varieties. Valuable for its plentiful and sweet, delicious juices. It is one of those that you can eat out of hand and enjoy. Vine is very hardy, vigorous and productive. Bunch medium to large. Berries above medium to large, light green changing to pale yellow green tinge as the season advances. Fruit ripens about the same time as Concord. Ships and keeps fairly well. Flesh is tender, juicy, fine grained, rich and of excellent quality.

POCKLINGTON, White—Ripens with Concord.

Vine very vigorous, hardy and productive. Bunch and fruit of large size. Color a light lemon yellow. Flesh moderately tender, very sweet with a peculiar aromatic flavor that is excellent. One of the juiciest and sweetest grapes grown. A splendid family grape.

SALEM, Red—Salem ranks among the best of

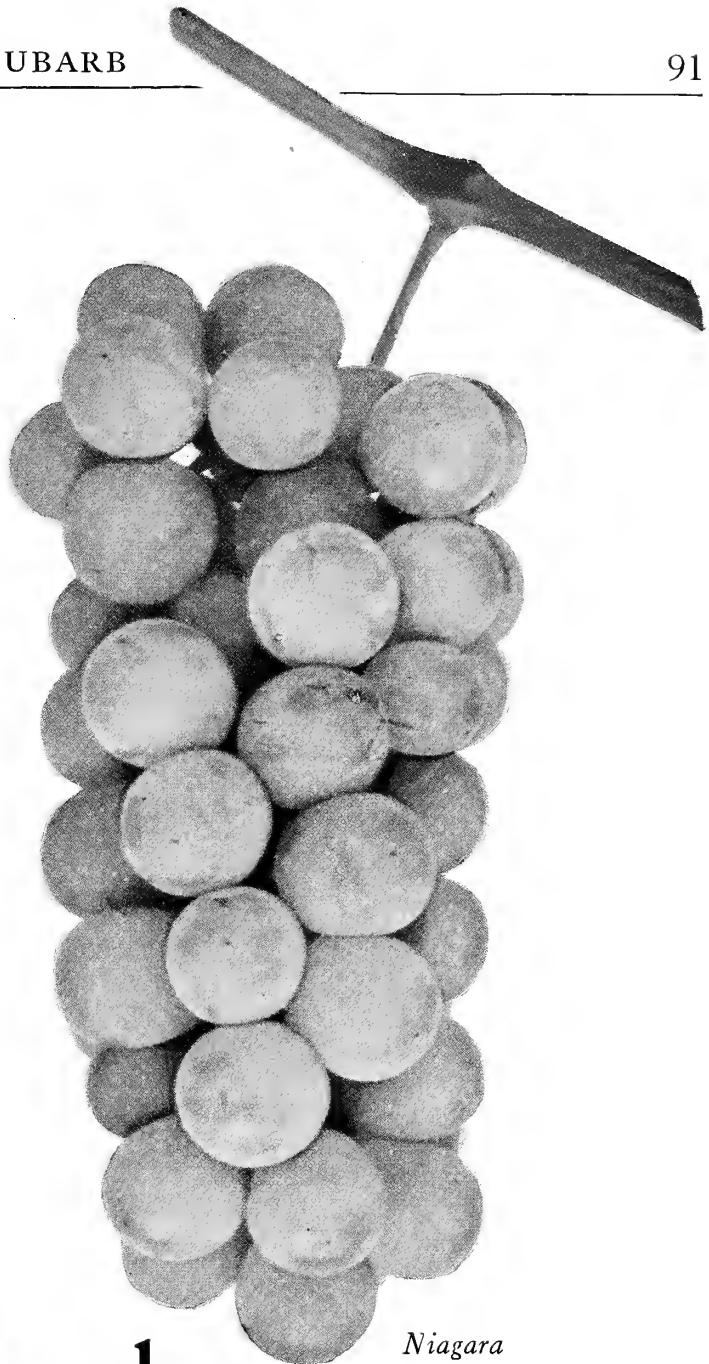
Rogers Hybrids for both the garden and commercial vineyard. Salem is comparatively early, hardy, vigorous, and productive of handsome fruit of high quality both for table use and for grape juice. Fruit ripens slightly before the Concord, keeps and ships well. Clusters medium to large, berries large to medium, roundish, very dark red, with blue bloom. Flesh juicy, tender and of fine flavor.

VERGENNES, Red—Late September. A depend-

able bearer of good quality berries. Very hardy and a strong grower. Appearance of the fruit is very attractive. Good shipper and keeper, frequently being found in the market as late as January and sometimes February. Fruit variable in season but usually ripens one to two weeks later than the Concord. Clusters intermediate in size and length. Berries large to medium, light and dark red covered with lilac bloom. Flesh juicy, fine grained, tender and of good quality.

WORDEN, Black—This grape is, of all the off-

spring of Concord, probably the best known and most meritorious. Ripens about a week to ten days earlier than the Concord, is equally hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Clusters are large. Berries are large, roundish, dark purplish black, covered with blue bloom. Moderately firm. Flesh is juicy, fine grained, tough, sweet at skin, tart at center. Fruit of good quality. You would like Worden for eating, for squeezing, for table and for culinary purposes.



Niagara

Rhubarb

THE first fresh pies of the early spring that we used to know as "pie-plant pie"—flaky crust and plenty of filling! Who doesn't relish them? Rhubarb is not only delicious with a brisk tartness that just appeals to the taste in the spring but is healthful too: good for the children and all people. Stewed Rhubarb makes a fine table dish served cold—mighty refreshing in the spring when we crave "fresh things"; also its easily canned.

Those who know only the old Pie Plant, would hardly recognize the improved varieties with their immense growth and their thick, tender stalks. A bed of them takes up little room, calls for little care and will furnish table dainties for years. And 6 to 12 roots would supply a family in good shape. Rhubarb is a profitable crop to grow for market or for the canning industry as it yields two crops each year—does not require a large amount of labor.

There is an ornamental feature in your Rhubarb as it is one of the showiest perennials we have, giving in leaf and blossom a tropical aspect to any planting. It is attractive when it starts to grow in the spring, and when fully grown is one of the most ornamental plants in the garden. The leaves are very large and an attractive green. The leaf stalks are of a reddish shade. In midsummer blossom stalk shoots up to 3 or 4 feet in height. The creamy white flowers are in immense, showy spikes, similar in appearance to the Yucca, but more feathery.

EATON'S PEACH-FLAVORED—Very early; large

tender stalks that, made into pies or sauce, have a rich peach flavor. The large, yet tender, growth as well as the peculiarly delicate flavor, make this an especially desirable variety.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Early, very tender, and has a mild sub-acid flavor; not stringy or tough; makes a large plant.

VICTORIA—Growth of medium size with stalks tender and of fine flavor; a favorite for pies.

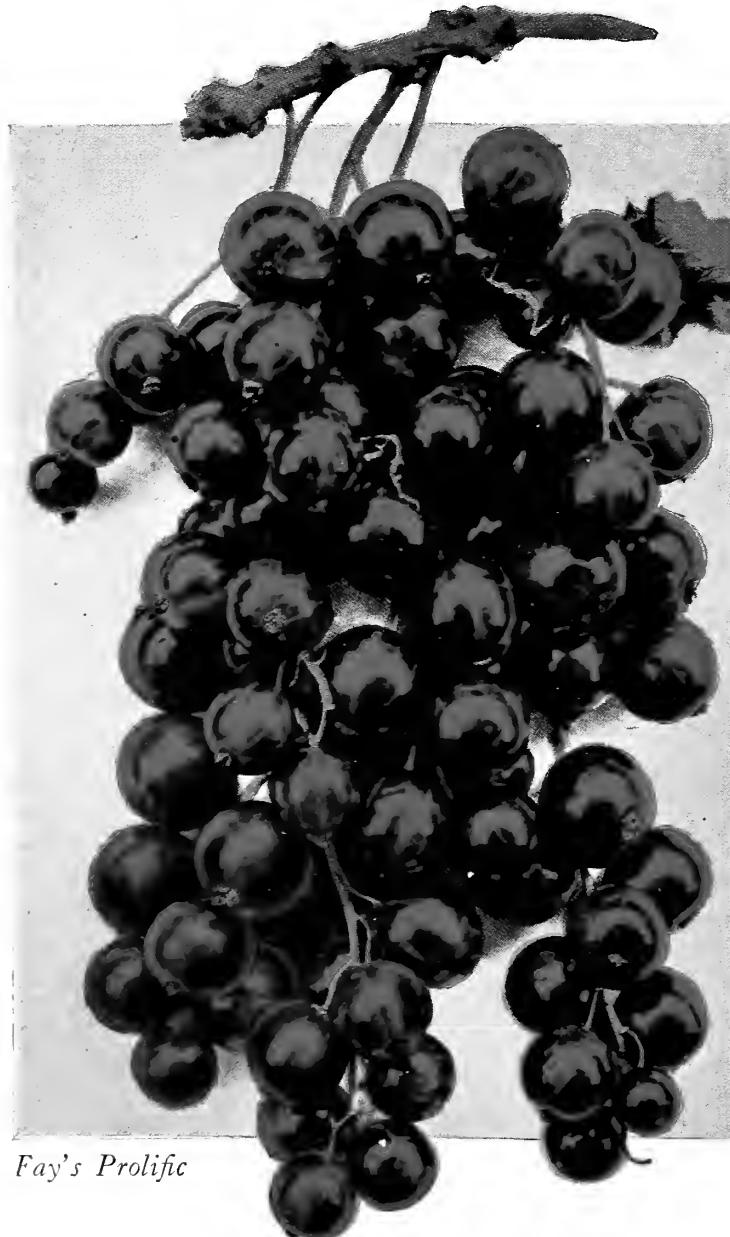
Currants and Gooseberries

CURRANTS and Gooseberries fit into your house-garden, or you should give them a place in your back yard—their fruit is desirable for home and at small expense—you want to make jellies and both have a large amount of pectin, a necessity for successful jelly making—you want to “put up” jams, preserves and conserves—you want fresh currant and gooseberry fruits on the table—you want currant and gooseberry pies and tarts—the juices are an attractive addition to your supply of refreshing fruit beverages (currant juice being especially pleasing)—spiced currants make one of the best relishes for meats.

Pick your Gooseberry fruit for home use when fruit is ripe—don’t pick it green—then the fruit is delicious. Currant and Gooseberry fruit is desirable when used with raspberries and blackberry fruit. Bushes are hardy—with ordinary care will bear abundantly and regularly—both will grow planted along the back fence in the shade, in fact the shade of trees protects the fruit from sun scald and the foliage seems to thrive in such locations—can be used as a hedge to separate the garden—are not out of place in a yard, as they both have an ornamental value and will add beauty to a place, possibly not to plant out near the street but in the side yard if you have no garden in which to plant. Planted commercially both have a ready market, standing shipping well and are profitable crops; may be planted in orchards thus increasing the returns from the orchard land.

Plants should be thinned out as may be necessary to maintain six to eight vigorous shoots. Plant 4 to 6 feet apart in the row and rows six feet apart.

These fruits add pleasure to the home by your having the fresh fruit of your “own growing” for your home use—it’s a satisfaction that you will appreciate.



Currants

A careful selection from a great many different kinds, has resulted in the assortment offered below as generally successful and satisfactory wherever currants are planted; all around, dependable varieties.

CHERRY—Very acid and as such is desirable for jelly making. Produces clusters of beautiful large red berries in early July. The color and attractive appearance of its fruit make it a variety well adapted for market purposes.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This is a well-known variety, bears large bunches of excellent quality large red berries in mid-season. Excellent for jams, jellies, preserves and also deserves a prominent place among market varieties. Berries easy to pick. Acid.

PERFECTION—An especially desirable variety and one which is especially recommended for northern sections. Berries are large bright crimson, sprightly, sub-acid. The berry clusters are compact and easy to pick. Mid-season. If berries are to be used for jelly they should be slightly unripe. If fruit is to be spiced, stewed or used for jams it should be fully ripe when picked.

WHITE GRAPE—The bush is rather spreading and bears large pale yellow berries of very mild flavor. We highly recommend this variety to those who desire dessert for home use. Heavy bearer.

Gooseberries

This is not a long list of varieties, but it is a list of mighty good varieties. They are all staple, thoroughly tested varieties whose value has been demonstrated for years. The bushes take up little room and every home ought to have a few, anyway. Thoroughly ripe Gooseberries are among our best fruits to eat out of hand. They are not used enough for that purpose.

DOWNING—The fruit is medium size, pale green.

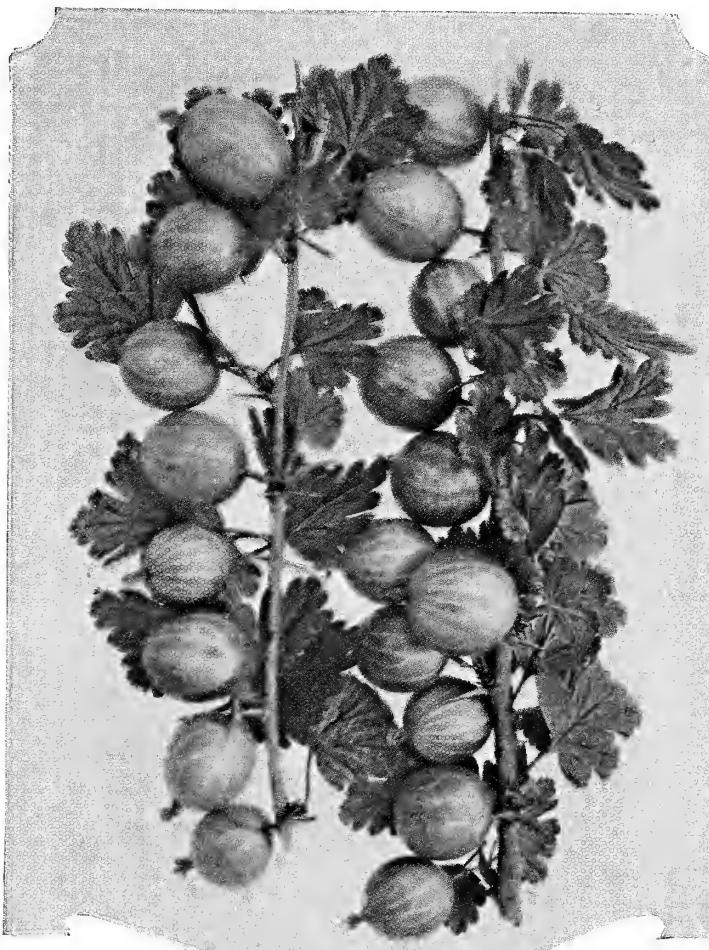
Probably the most widely known variety in the United States, and generally most popular for canning purposes. Vigorous, upright growth, heavy foliage and very productive.

HOUGHTON—One of the most widely known productive varieties. Fruit small, dark red.

PEARL—The bush is healthy, vigorous and enormous bearer of yellowish green berries of large size and excellent quality.

RED JACKET—Fruit is large, reddish green.

Bush is healthy, vigorous and productive. Excellent for pies, tarts, etc.



Downing

Raspberries

THROUGHOUT most of the country, Raspberries hold a prominent place among small fruits. They are earliest, for one thing, and ripen when folks are hungry for fruit. And throughout the north, Raspberries hold an economic place of importance; they are a staple and regular fruit crop, usually bear fruit the following season if set out in the spring; bring the growers in a lot of cash each spring. For home use, Raspberries are important; they are so very hardy, bear so regularly and abundantly, come in when there is no other fruit and can be used in so many ways, from berries-and-cream and delicious shortcake, to jam for the winter days—every home should have its own Raspberry patch. Your appreciation of having “fruit right from your own place” is a point to consider and you can have it with regularity, of good quality and have your table supplied with fresh fruit, if you will set out a few Raspberry plants. They begin to ripen early in July.

Red Raspberries

CUTHBERT—An old and tested variety, remarkably strong and hardy variety, withstanding the cold of the Northern states and the heat of the Southern equally well. The fruit is of splendid quality and will stand shipping long distances. The berries are large, conical, bright red and of excellent quality.

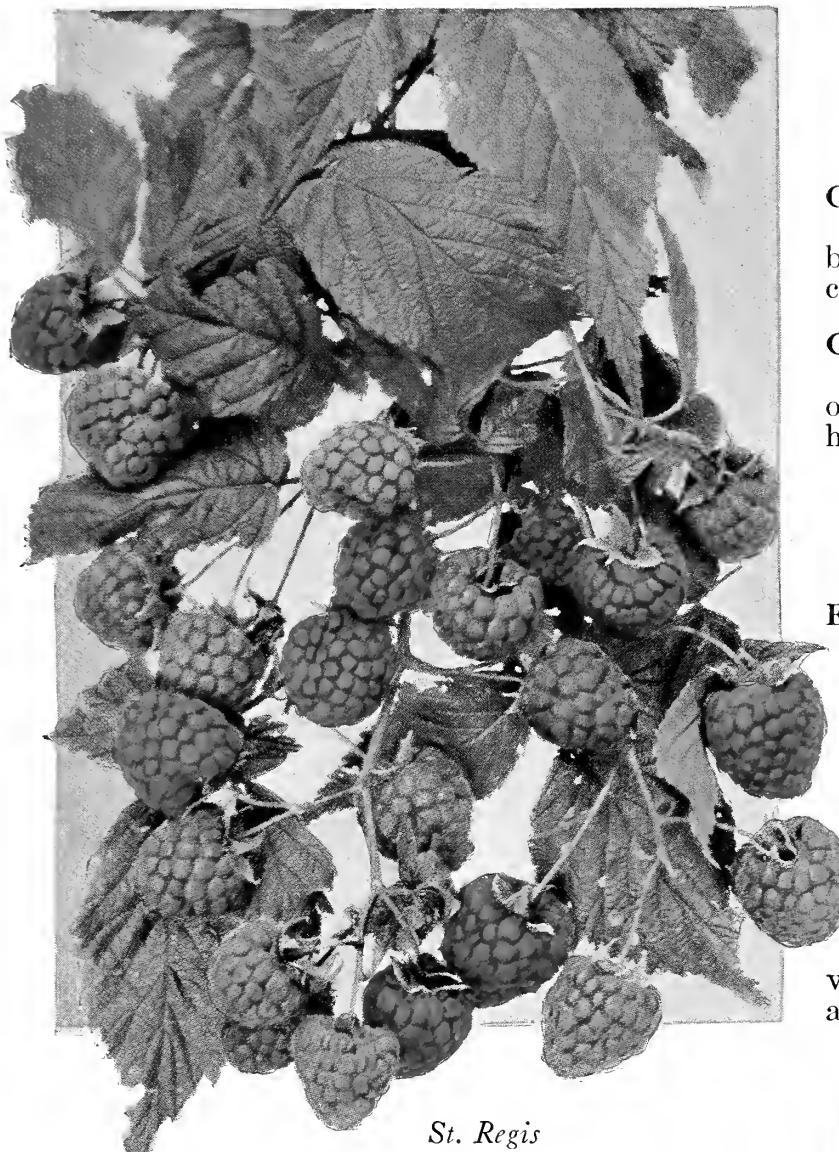
HERBERT—Ripens before Cuthbert. A Canadian variety of great hardiness; strong canes and healthy foliage; berries bright red, sweet, and of large size; heavy bearer.

MARLBORO—One of the earliest, largest and best carrying berries; splendid quality, handsome color and a great bearer; very hardy; valuable especially for earliness.

Everbearing Red Raspberries

ERSKINE PARK EVERBEARING—Bright red berries of large size and good quality; bears in July its main crop and then fruits intermittently during August and September, with a good second crop in the fall. The Everbearing Raspberries are different from the usual varieties in this respect.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING—Large sweet berries of attractive red. Will continue to fruit till the first snows of winter, which often makes it profitable for a late market fruit; will also produce a good crop in July. See illustration on next page.



*St. Regis
Everbearing Raspberry*

Black Raspberries

There are many varieties grown. The following are as good as the best, selected out of long experience and the result of thorough tests here and elsewhere.

BLACK DIAMOND—A good variety to plant for several reasons; the yield is very heavy, the fruit is delicious in quality, with few and small seeds, and it is a particularly sweet berry; its quality, productiveness and healthy growth make this one of the best.

CUMBERLAND—Early, good sized, firm berries of fine quality; bush healthy, vigorous and productive; dependable, staple, popular.

Gregg—Berries large, firm, shipping well; black with light bloom; few seeds; quality good; makes very strong canes.

OHIO—Very early; hardy, vigorous, enormous bearer; superior quality; good shipper, keeps long; good for drying.

PLUM FARMER—Early; a good market berry, ripening up the crop within a few days; very large size and great productiveness.

Purple and Yellow Raspberries

COLUMBIAN, Purple—Berries of the very largest size known; bush of extra strong growth and great bearing quality; large, juicy and sweet; the favorite canning variety.

GOLDEN QUEEN, Yellow—Very large berries of delicious flavor; clear, translucent yellow; vigorous, hardy and productive; a good variety for the home.

Improved Elderberry

ELDERBERRY—For many years the Elderberry was looked upon as a common, lowly shrub, and not much attention was paid to it. But of late years all this has changed, and it is rapidly coming into its own. Not only is the plant itself receiving much attention in ornamental plantings because of the beauty of the blossoms in May and June, but the fruit is increasingly popular because of its excellence for pies and for its juices for beverage purposes. Elderberries are among the best fruits for canning for culinary uses during the winter. We sell an improved variety and recommend its planting both for beauty and utility. See description in Shrub section.



Black Diamond

Raspberry

Blackberries

EVERY garden ought to have some Blackberries in it; they usually come into bearing the following year after they are set out in the spring; they fruit after the Raspberries are gone and before the stone fruits are ripe. They make wonderful pies, short-cakes, the most delicious jam, the juices can be made into material for beverages that are healthful as well as pleasing and refreshing and the markets are always glad to buy the surplus. There are few shrubs with white flowers more strikingly handsome when in bloom than the cultivated blackberry; it is ornamental in any shrubbery bed. If you plant for home use then measure the success of your planting by the regularity of the supply for the home and by the satisfaction you derive from having fresh fruit right at hand.

BLOWERS—A native of Western New York State.

The berries are large size, jet black, and of delicious quality—a good shipper, making it a popular and profitable market variety. Bush is vigorous, is hardy and bears heavily. See colored illustration of Blowers Blackberry to the right.

EARLY HARVEST—Valuable as one of the earliest; berries of medium size and good quality; strong grower and exceedingly prolific.

ERIE—A strong, healthy grower, unusually productive, and of extra fine quality. Extreme hardiness also recommends the Erie as a safe, dependable variety to plant.

ELDORADO—Is very hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest with safety, very productive. Large full clusters of evenly ripened fruit, sweet and of good quality.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—Trails on the ground instead of growing upright; similar to the Blackberries, but is earlier and sweeter and not so hardy; berries very large, black and shining; tasty, delicate and entirely distinct.

SNYDER—Another productive variety which is very hardy. Fruit is early, medium sweet and of good size. Entirely free from hard core which so many varieties have. An old and long tried blackberry.



Blowers

Asparagus

NO vegetable garden is complete without its Asparagus bed. Once planted it is permanent; and it costs very little in time or money to plant. You enjoy fresh Asparagus, served on the table, boiled in water and finished with milk or cream properly seasoned, or served on toast with butter sauce, or cooked and served cold with French dressing or mayonnaise dressing and if you "grow your own" you can cut the young stalks, when they are tender all the way down; when you buy a bunch at the market, frequently considerable goes to waste. One hundred plants would reasonably care for a family of 4 or 5; 200 plants would be ample.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—The largest of all, very early, tender and delicious; light color. The yield is simply enormous.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—A variety universally acknowledged to be a great improvement, on

account of its immense size. It is remarkably tender and high flavored. It is said that it can be cut one year sooner than other varieties. A profitable market sort. We recommend this very highly.

NON-WARRANTY The descriptions in this catalogue are accurate to the best of our knowledge and belief, but we give no warranty thereon, express or implied, and we will not be responsible in any manner for any errors or omissions. If any errors are found in the descriptions, we will be very grateful to our readers if they will kindly call our attention to them so we may eliminate them from our next edition.

INDEX

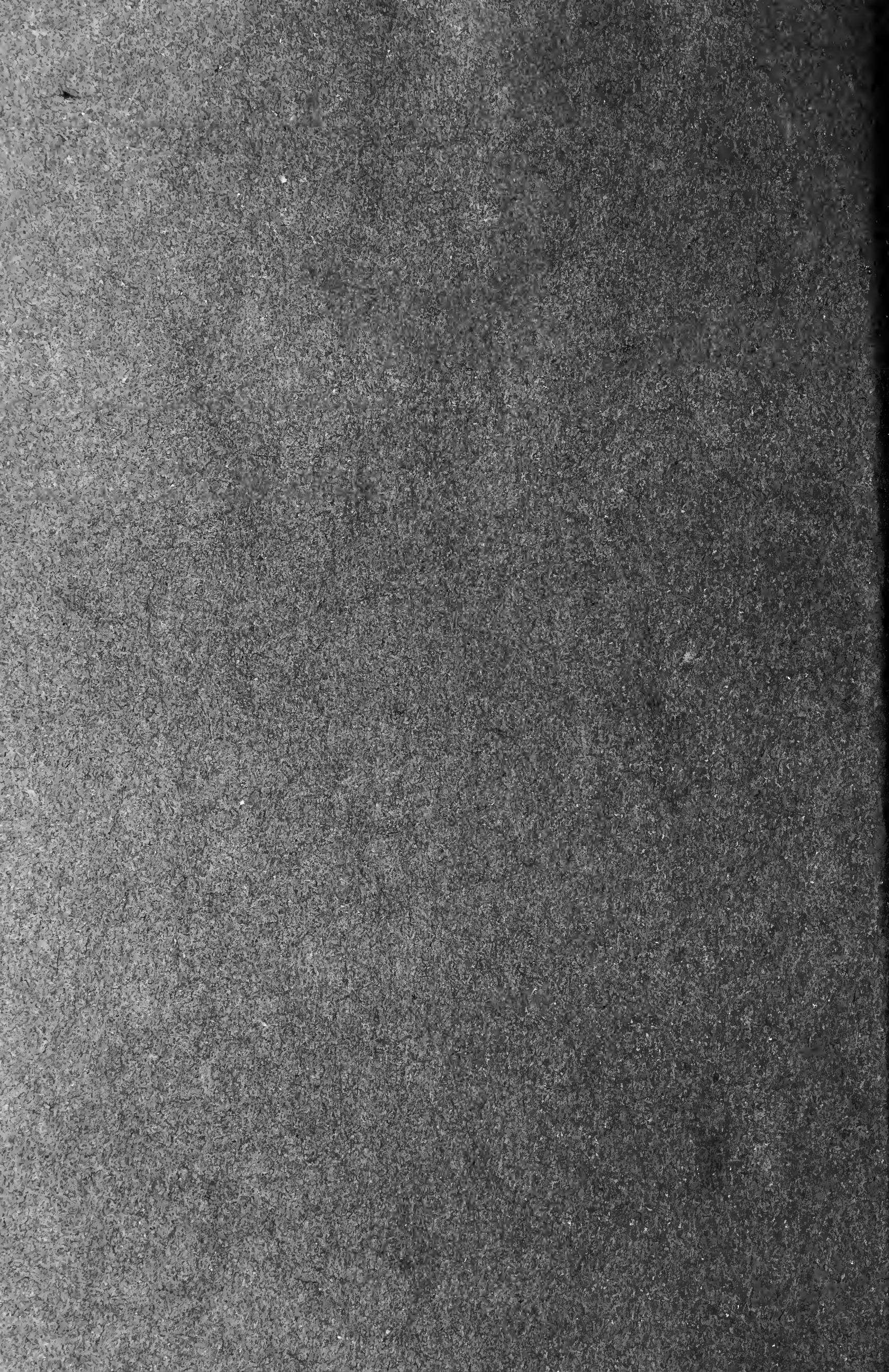
Page	Page	Page			
Achillea	26	Eleagnus	5	Peonies	34
Almond, Flowering	2	Elm	67	Pepper Bush	10
Althea	2	Elm, Weeping	72	Persimmon	70
Ampelopsis	19	English Ivy	22	Perennial Plants	25
Anchusa	26	Eulalia	29	Phlox	36
Anemone	26	Evergreens	73	Physalis	33
Apples	74	Forsythia	6	Plane	71
Apricots	86	Foxglove	29	Poplar	71
Aquilegia	26	Fringe	68	Plums	81
Ash	66	Gaillardia	30	Plum, Double-Flowering	70
Asparagus	95	Gladiolus	46	Plum, Purple-Leaved	71
Astilbe	38	Golden Glow	30	Philadelphus	14
Aster, Cornflower	27	Gooseberries	92	Pinks, Garden	29
Azaleas	2	Grapes	89	Poppy, Oriental	37
Baby's Breath	27	Grasses, Ornamental	29	Privet	51
Barberry	2	Gypsophila	27	Quinces	86
Bignonia	3 and 20	Hamamelis	16	Quince, Flowering	7
Birch	66	Hedging	49	Raspberries	93
Birch, Weeping	72	Helianthus	30	Rhubarb	91
Blackberries	95	Heliotrope	30	Rhododendrons	10
Bleeding Heart	27	Hibiscus, Perennial	30	Roses	53
Blue Bird Flower	27	Hibiscus, Shrub	2	Roses, Baby	63
Blue Spirea	27	Hollyhock	31	Roses, Classification	54
Box Elder	66	Honeysuckle, Bush	6	Roses, Climbing	61
Butterfly Bush	3	Honeysuckle, Vine	23	Roses, H. T.	55
Bulbs and Tubers	40	Horse Chestnut	68	Roses, H. P.	59
Cannas	42	Hydrangea	7	Roses, Rugosa	64
Campanula	27	Hyacinth	43	Roses, Moss	63
Canterbury Bells	27	Iberis	31	Roses, Tree	64
Calycanthus	3	Iris	32	Salvia	37
Candytuft	31	Jonquils	43	Seedlings, Tree	73
Caryopteris	27	Kerria	8	Shrubs, Ornamental	1
Catalpa	66	Lantern Plant	33	Snowball	10
Cherries	87	Larkspur	28	Snowberry	11
Cherry, Weeping	72	Lilac	9	Spireas	12
Chestnut	66	Lilies	47	Spirea, Blue	27
Chrysanthemum, Hardy	28	Lily of the Valley	48	Stokesia	27
Clematis	20	Linden	68	Sweet Shrub	3
Coralberry	3	Lychnis	33	Sweet William	38
Cornus, Tree	66	Magnolia	68	Sumach	11
Cornus, Shrub	3	Mallow	30	Syringa	14
Columbine	26	Maple	69	Tamarix	11
Coreopsis	28	Matrimony Vine	23	Thorn	71
Cranberry, High Bush	4	Mock Orange	14	Trees, Shade	65
Crab Apples, Fruiting	78	Monarda	33	Trees, Weeping	72
Crab Apple, Flowering	66	Mountain Ash	70	Tritoma	38
Currants	92	Mulberry, Fruiting	70	Tuberose	45
Crōcus	43	Mulberry, Weeping	72	Tulips	45
Cydonia	7	Narcissus	46	Tulip Tree	71
Dahlia	44	Ornamental Trees	65	Veronica	27
Daisy, Shasta	28	Pampas Grass	33	Vines	18
Day Lily	48	Peaches	83	Walnut	72
Delphineum	28	Peach, Double-Flowering	70	Weigela	15
Deutzia	4	Pecan	70	Weeping Trees	72
Dianthus Barbatus	38	Pears	79	Willow	72
Dianthus Plumarius	29			Wisteria	16 and 24
Digitalis	29			Witch Hazel	16
Dogwood, Shrubs	3			Yucca	39
Dogwood, Tree	67				
Dutchman's Pipe	22				
Elderberry	5				
Elder, Golden	5				

Shrub Varieties arranged in order of their bloom, page 17

Perennial Varieties arranged in order of their bloom, page 39

Planting Table for Bulbs and Other Plants, page 41







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